To Furnish Your Table Free With Solid Silverware See Page Eight

THIS JOB IS NO CINCH
ADT

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair and warmer to-night; Wednesday, partly cloudy to cloudy and warmer; fresh westerly winds.

High water: 6:15 a. m., 6:43 p. m.

10 PAGES

HEARST'S
BOSTON AMERICAN
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER
AND NEW YORK JOURNAL

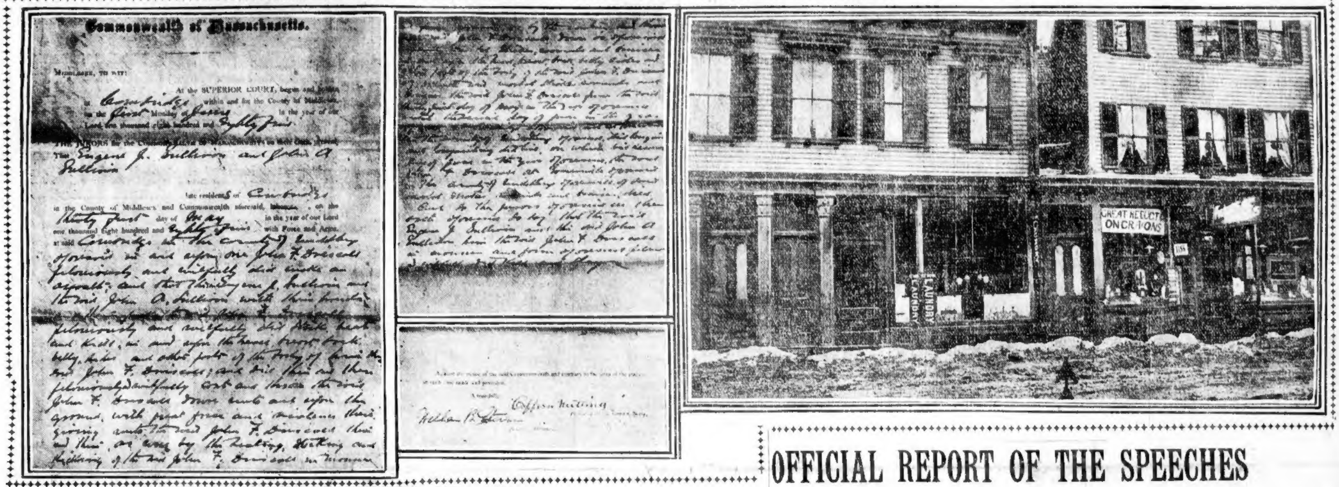
NIGHT EDITION

10 PAGES

VOL. 1—No. 325. TUESDAY BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1905. TUESDAY PRICE ONE CENT.

Copyright 1905, by the New England Newspaper Publishing Company.

THE HEARST-SULLIVAN INCIDENT IN CONGRESS



Photographs by Boston American Staff Photographer.

FAC SIMILE OF SULLIVAN INDICTMENT AND REAR VIEW OF SULLIVAN SALOON.

The fac simile of the Sullivans's indictment for the killing of Driscoll is from a photograph from the official court records. The arrow in the other photograph shows the rear entrance to what was the Sullivan saloon in East Cambridge, where Driscoll met his death in a fight with Congressman John A. Sullivan and his father.

SPEECH FROM THRONE OPENS PARLIAMENT

King Edward Deplores Continuance of War in the Far East.

BRITAIN STRICTLY NEUTRAL

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Parliament opened to-day. There was unusual interest manifested in the opening, which was attended by the usual early scramble for seats. The first member of the House to arrive was John Cumming MacDone, who reached the buildings at midnight. Closely following him came Winston Spencer Churchill, the prominent young Conservative, and a number of others. By daylight the seats of members were well filled.

The question of the stand or fall of the present ministry is the live one at the present moment. While it is not thought that Government defeat is imminent, the present session will probably be its last.

The Speech from the Throne.

The King began his speech at 2:20 o'clock with the statement that the relations between Great Britain and the foreign powers continued friendly, and expressed particular pleasure at the visit of the King and Queen of Portugal last Autumn. Regarding the war in the Far East, the King said:

"The war which has been progressing since February last between Russia and Japan unhappily continues. My Government has been instructed to observe in the strictest manner the obligations incumbent upon a neutral power."

Of the Dogger Bank affair, and the negotiations which followed that event, the King said:

"My government has also come to an agreement with Russia, under which an international committee of inquiry, in conformity with The Hague convention, has been formed. Their duty is to investigate the circumstances of the disaster to British trawlers which resulted from an action of the Russian fleet in the North Sea, and to apportion the responsibility for this deplorable incident."

The Thibetan Mission.

His Majesty referred to the difficulties of the Thibetan mission in concluding an agreement at Lhassa. He announced that the Chinese government had sent a commissioner to Calcutta to negotiate a convention of adhesion to the agreement with the Thibetans.

His Majesty also referred to the appointment of a commission to settle the church difficulties in Scotland and expressed the hope that this commission would produce an efficient administration of the ecclesiastical funds, and promote peace.

Concluding the King indicated bills dealing with the redistribution of alien immigration with the unemployed, with Scotch education, with workmen's compensation and with the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce.

RELIEF FROM THE EXTREME COLD IS PROMISED TO-DAY

Mid.	12 above	14 miles, W
2 a. m.	10 above	13 miles, W
4 a. m.	8 above	12 miles, W to NW
6 a. m.	6 above	10 miles, NW
8 a. m.	6 above	10-12 miles, NW
9 a. m.	8 above	12-14 miles, NW
11 a. m.	10 above	

Boston and New England will get some relief to-night from the extreme cold of last night and to-day, when the thermometer touched six above zero, making it the fifth coldest day of the Winter. From that point the mercury started up however, and by to-morrow will have gone up 10 or 20 degrees, still many points below freezing, however.

Meanwhile the danger to shipping along the New England coast has been renewed by the extreme cold. Nantucket is again isolated. The steamer Nantucket in the harbor is frozen solid, and the thermometer there to-day was 8 degrees above. In the harbor here there is still plenty of ice which handicaps small craft, and the same conditions are reported from the harbors along the Atlantic seaboard from New York to Canada.

Two Below at Northfield, Vt.

The coldest point in New England to-day is at Northfield, Vt., where the mercury went 2 degrees below zero, while the warmest was at Block Island, 10 above. The coldest point in the country was at Detroit, 14 below, and the warmest at Palm Beach, which is only 58 above. Yesterday the thermometer was in the seventies there, and the drop has startled Florida. Galveston, Tex., has a temperature of only 2 above, an unprecedented cold for that city.

The coldest days of the Winter in Boston has been January [illegible] five above; January 6, 4 above; Janu[illegible] 26, 5 above, and February 4, 3 above. With the rise of temperature to-night and to-morrow only 10 to 20 degrees above the 6 where it stood early to-day, there will be little real relief to shipping.

At Nantucket the ice is still piled at the mouth of the harbor, and, with a strong northwest wind prevailing, there seems little prospect that Nantucket will be free for some days.

Yesterday for a few hours it looked as if the sea would be open to navigation. The wind came from the southwest, accompanied by snow and rain. A heavy fog hung over the island till late in the afternoon, and when it lifted the ice had disappeared from the jetties. When the wind swung round again the floating ice began to pile into the harbor.

Meanwhile, since the arrival of the steamer with plenty of fresh provisions and news from the outside world, the islanders are not worrying over their isolation. Town meeting was held as usual, and furnished more than the usual amount of interest.

The zero wave, with a northwest gale, which is sweeping the waters to-day, has again started the drift ice floes at race horse speed down over the shoals off Woods Hole, imperilling sailing craft.

Vineyard Haven is about clear of ice, but Edgartown is barred by a solid wall of ice. Cuttyhunk reports heavy ice as far as can be seen in Buzzards Bay and great quantities running through Quicks Hole into Vineyard Sound.

The boat from the Vineyard will try and reach New Bedford to-day, where huge piles of freight are awaiting her, but she has one chance in a hundred of getting across the bay.

STARVATION FOR 4,000 RUSSIAN MUTINEERS

TROOPS SURROUND REVOLTERS' CAMP TO SUBDUE THEM BY HUNGER.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to the Aurore from St. Petersburg says that 4,000 Russian reservists revolted at Boloska last Sunday. They have been surrounded in their camp, and an effort is being made to starve them into submission.

Serious disturbances occurred at Kieff on the arrival of 12,000 reservists. On leaving the trains they objected to being led off in batches by an escort sent to meet them. They mutinied, attacked the troops and killed several of them. They occupied the railroad station and pillaged it. It was subdued by a battalion of troops sent to the rescue. The troops fired two volleys, killing fifty of the reservists. The mutineers eventually surrendered and were led off.

ADMIRAL TOGO LEAVES JAPAN; MAY SEEK BALTIC SHIPS

TOKIO, Admiral Togo yesterday left Kure, Japan. His destination is kept a secret, but it is presumed he is proceeding to the south to arrange for a closer watch on the vessels of the Baltic squadron, now off Madagascar.

FORTY HANGED FOR STRIKE RIOTS AT WARSAW, POLAND

BERLIN, Feb 14.—The Berliner Zeitung reports that forty men have been hanged at Warsaw for participating in street demonstrations.

FEAR FOR LIFE OF CARDINAL SATOLLI

FORMER APOSTOLIC DELEGATE AT WASHINGTON NEAR DEATH FROM BRONCHITIS.

ROME, Feb. 14.—Cardinal Satolli, formerly Apostolic Delegate at Washington, who has been seriously ill with bronchitis for some time, has suffered a relapse. Apprehensions for his recovery are felt.

CRANE OFFER Y. M. C. A. HOME

PITTSFIELD, Feb. 14.—A home for the Dalton Y. M. C. A., to be built out of the long unused Baptist Church in that town, has been offered by Senator W. Murray Crane, Zenas Crane and Fred G. Crane. The property has been bought by the Cranes for $9,000, and plans for remodelling it have been drawn. The improvements, including a gymnasium and rooms for a number of organizations, will cost $10,000.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SPEECHES OF MR. HEARST AND JOHN A. SULLIVAN

SULLIVAN INDICTMENT

Text of Official Charges Under Which He Was Tried With His Father and Convicted of Manslaughter For the Death of John F. Driscoll in 1885.

The indictment found against Congressman John A. Sullivan, of the Eleventh Massachusetts District, for beating and kicking John F. Driscoll to death on May 31st, 1885, reads in full as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Middlesex, to wit:—At the Superior Court begun and holden at Cambridge within and for the County of Middlesex on the first Monday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-five the jurors for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on their oath present that Eugene J. Sullivan and John A. Sullivan, late residents in the County of Middlesex and the Commonwealth aforesaid, on the 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-five, with force and arms at said Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex aforesaid, in and upon one John F. Driscoll, feloniously and wilfully did make an assault, and the said Eugene J. Sullivan and the said John A. Sullivan, with their hands and their feet, the said John F. Driscoll feloniously and wilfully did strike, beat and kick in and upon the head, breast, back, belly, side and other parts of him the said John F. Driscoll, and did then and there feloniously and wilfully cast and throw the said John F. Driscoll down unto and upon the ground with great force and violence, thus giving unto the said John F. Driscoll then and there as well as by the beating, striking and kicking of the said John F. Driscoll in manner and form aforesaid as by the casting and throwing of the said John F. Driscoll down as aforesaid several mortal strokes, wounds and bruises in and upon the head, breast, back, belly, sides and body of said John F. Driscoll, of which said mortal strokes, wounds and bruises the said John F. Driscoll from the 31st day of May in the year aforesaid till the second day of June in the year aforesaid at Cambridge aforesaid and at Somerville in the County of Middlesex aforesaid did languish, and languishing did live; on which the said second day of June in the year aforesaid the said John F. Driscoll at Somerville aforesaid in the County of Middlesex aforesaid of said mortal strokes, wounds and bruises died, and so the jurors aforesaid, on their oath, do say that the said Eugene J. Sullivan and the said John A. Sullivan him the said John F. Driscoll in manner and form aforesaid feloniously and wilfully did kill and slay against the peace of the said Commonwealth and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

A true bill:

COFFERN NUTTING,
Foreman of Grand Jury.
WILLIAM B. STEVENS,
District Attorney.

Mr. Hearst Shows That Sullivan Was Convicted of Manslaughter in Massachusetts—Found Guilty, With His Father, of the Killing of John F. Driscoll of East Cambridge.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—This newspaper regrets to put before its readers the details of a disagreeable episode which occurred in the House of Representatives yesterday.

But, as an attack upon the editor of a newspaper is an attack upon those who read and uphold that newspaper, it seems necessary to put our readers in possession of the facts.

Mr. John A. Sullivan, representing in Congress the Eleventh District of Massachusetts, had asked for unanimous consent to speak against Mr. W. R. Hearst, representing the Eleventh New York District in Congress. Mr. Sullivan had announced in advance his intention to denounce Mr. Hearst as a newspaper man and a Congressman. Friends of Mr. Hearst in the House volunteered to oppose the request for unanimous consent. Mr. Hearst stated that, if necessary, he would give Mr. Sullivan full space in all his newspapers to make any statement that he chose, if the House should refuse to hear Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan's speech in full will be found published in this newspaper to-day.

The reply to Mr. Sullivan made by Mr. Hearst with unanimous consent from members of the House was as follows, taken from the official records:

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sullivan) has very largely exaggerated the article which appeared in my newspaper. He has altogether misstated the reasons for the publication of that article. Personally I did not inspire nor suggest the publication of that article, but I am entirely willing to assume all responsibility for every thing that appears in my newspapers, no matter whether I inspire or suggest it or not. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sullivan) intimates that there was local color given to the article with a desire, possibly, to injure him in Massachusetts. Yet he failed to state that I own a newspaper in Boston, Mass., and that the article did not appear in that newspaper.

HE EXPLAINS HIS COURSE.

The gentleman from Massachusetts apparently criticises my action, or lack of action, on the floor of the House.

I wish to say in reply that I am proceeding here in the way that I think most effective to my constituents. I have heard incompetents speak on the floor of this House for hours for the mere purpose of getting their remarks in the Record; and I have heard the ablest speakers deliver the most admirable addresses on the floor of the House without influencing legislation in the smallest particular. (Applause). I do not know any way in which a man can be less effective for his constituents and less useful to them than in emitting chewed wind on the floor of this House. (Laughter.)

There is a certain class of gentlemen who are peculiarly sensitive to newspaper criticisms, and have every reason to be. I was criticised on the floor of this House once before by a gentleman from California, Mr. Johnson. That gentleman had

inued on 2d Page, 1st Column.

CONGRESSMAN HEARST'S REPLY TO THE ATTACK MADE BY SULLIVAN

OPINION OF W. R. HEARST, EXPRESSED ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE YESTERDAY BY JOHN A. SULLIVAN, INDICTED AND CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—He must not seek to coerce others into agreement with him by wrongful and cowardly use of an unscrupulous press.

One should be thankful for political birth, even with the unhappy circumstances of being begotten in acrimonious colloquy and delivered in the columns of the yellow journal.

No member of this House realizes more painfully than the gentleman from New York that, even with assistance of such organs, some members have been unable to conceal their defects from even the casual scrutiny of the American people.

If, by my remarks, I have checked the scheme of political assassination which has been marked out by this Nero of modern politics, or have even called public attention to its evil purpose, I believe I have performed a service to the House and to the country.

To the House, by insisting that each member shall duly respect each other, at least outwardly; and, to the country, by exposing the malice that inspires these newspaper articles, which operate to create in the minds of the people false impressions of their public servants.

New York Representative Regrets the Necessity That Compelled Him to Give the Facts About Boston Man.

Continued from First Page.

been attacked in my newspapers for subserviency to the Southern Pacific Railway. He had gone back to his constituents for vindication, and the district which had elected him by 5,000 Republican majority repudiated him and went 5,000 Democratic. It was the first time that district had gone Democratic and it has never gone Democratic since that time so it was obviously in order to reject the gentleman from California, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson has been indicted for forgery.

Mr. Payne—Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that this is not within the privilege to make an attack upon Mr. Johnson, former member of this House.

APPEAL FOR FAIR PLAY.

Mr. Griggs—Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman from New York (Mr. Payne) to get us have fair play here to-day. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sullivan) referred to it.

Mr. Payne—Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point.

Mr. Dalzell—Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a suggestion. If Mr. Johnson is to be criticised by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hearst), we ought to have what Mr. Johnson said. I am for fair play. Let us have both sides.

Mr. Hearst—Mr. Speaker, I thoroughly approve of that.

The Speaker—The gentleman from New York has withdrawn his point, and there is nothing upon which the Chair is called to rule. The Chair does not rule on fair play. (Laughter.) The gentleman from New York (Mr. Hearst) is addressing the House by unanimous consent by way of personal explanation in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sullivan). The gentleman is entitled to the floor for one hour. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. Hearst—Mr. Speaker, Mr. Johnson was indicted in New York State for forgery and fled to the West, where he changed his name, but not his character nor his habits. He was denounced, not only by my paper, but by a Republican paper, the San Francisco Chronicle, for this indictment for forgery and for other faults or crimes that he had committed.

It seems to me just to the people of California, whom my newspaper represented, to tell the truth about Mr. Johnson, and I think the action of his constituents showed approval of the action of my newspaper. I had no desire really to criticise the gentleman from Massachusetts, and if I had I should certainly not have done it in so puerile a way.

A MURDER IN CAMBRIDGE.

When I was at Harvard College in 1885, a murder was committed in a low saloon in Cambridge. A man, partly incapacitated from drink, bought in that saloon, on Sunday morning, when the saloon was open against the law, was assaulted by the two owners of that saloon and brutally kicked to death. The name of one of the owners of that saloon was John A. Sullivan, and these two men were arrested and indicted by the grand jury for manslaughter, and tried and convicted. I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sullivan), if he knows anything about that incident, and whether, if I desired to make a hostile criticism of him, I could not have referred to that?

Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts—Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York has asked me a question which I desire to answer if he desires an answer. If he does, I shall answer it.

Mr. Butler, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. Is it within the power of any member of this House to prevent a continuation of this discussion?

The Speaker—On the contrary, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sullivan) received consent from the House to address the House touching a personal explanation. He proceeded to address the House; and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hearst) received unanimous consent, by way of personal explanation, to reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts, and is entitled to the floor for one hour, if he proceeds in order. The gentleman must proceed in order. Up to this time, in the references to an individual not a member of the House, the gentleman was in order touching that. So far as the chair is able to judge from the question of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hearst), the chair cannot see that the gentleman is out of order.

HE HIS PROUD OF SUCH ENMITY.

Mr. Hearst—Mr. Speaker, I recognize the inherent justice of the remark that the gentleman has made about the character of the discussion that has gone on in this House, and greatly regret it, but I am compelled to define the kind and character of men who have made their attacks upon me and their reasons.

I must state that there is a certain class of man that is sensitive to criticism and particularly deserving of it, and I must say that it is the duty of a newspaper, when such men are in public life, to refer to their past and their character.

I truly have nothing further to say except that I am proud to have incurred the hostility of that class of individual, and I shall make it my duty and my pride to continue to incur the hostility of that class of individual as long as I am in journalism or in politics. (Applause.)

It is necessary to state here the effect which Mr. Hearst, as a member of the House and abiding by its rules, could not bring effectually into prominence on the floor of the House. Mr. John A. Sullivan, representing the Eleventh District of Massachusetts, who attacked the character of W. R. Hearst yesterday, using the word "assassination" quite often, **IS, AS A MATTER OF FACT, A MAN CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.**

John A. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, and his father united in killing an unfortunate man, who at the time of his death had been made partially helpless through drink.

BEATEN AND KICKED TO DEATH.

John A. Sullivan and his father together beat and kicked the man to death. This newspaper publishes to-day the indictments, giving in official language the shocking details as presented by the Grand Jury at the time.

John A. Sullivan and his father WERE TRIED TOGETHER AND CONVICTED TOGETHER.

Both were convicted of manslaughter. The father was sentenced to three years in the House of Correction, and served part of his term. The son, John A. Sullivan, now representing the Eleventh District of Massachusetts in the House, was allowed to go free under suspended sentence.

The readers of the Hearst newspapers will, we believe, agree that individuals or private interests wishing to attack, in Congress or elsewhere, the editor of the Hearst newspapers might choose their means more intelligently.

The representative of the Southern Pacific Railway who attacked W. R. Hearts (the attack is quoted in this paper to-day) was Grove Johnson, an indicted and convicted forger, elected and sitting in the House under an assumed name, after he had fled from the scene of his crime.

John A. Sullivan, Congressman from Massachusetts, who was selected on this occasion as the mouthpiece of attacks on W. R. Hearst, is a man convicted of manslaughter—of a crime so cowardly and vile as to make discussion of it painful.

This newspper apologises tl its readers for inflicting upon them details of an event so revolting. We leave it to the public at large to form their own opinions as to the value of criticism coming from a man of the character of John A. Sullivan.

SULLIVAN'S SPEECH; OFFICIAL REPORT

By Boston American Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The proceedings in the House as officially reported in the Congressional Record, follow:

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D. The journal of proceedings of Sunday, February 12, 1905, was read and aproved.

Personal Explanation.

Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The Speaker—The gentleman will state it.

Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts—Mr. Speaker, I should like to proceed in my own way for two or three minutes, and then I will state the question of personal privilege, and in the meantime I will guarantee that nothing unparliamentary will be said by me before the question of privilege is reached. In order that the gentleman from New York——

The Speaker—The gentleman, it seems to the Chair, ought to state—perhaps the gentleman is about doing so—his question of personal privilege, before he obtains the floor to a question of personal privilege. Of course, the gentleman can state it in his own way; or the gentleman, if he does not desire to state his question of personal privilege, can ask at once, if he chooses to do so, for unanimous consent to make a personal explanation.

Mr. Sullivan of Massachusetts—Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make a personal explanation.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent for a personal explanation. Is there objection? (After a pause.) The Chair hears none.

Gave Public Notice.

Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts—Mr. Speaker, in order that the gentleman from New York might be present during the discussion, I gave public notice on the floor of the House last Friday that to-day I would reply to an article printed on February 9 in the New York American, a newspaper owned and edited by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hearst).

On Tuesday last, while the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Lamar) was addressing the House upon the bill empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railroad rates, I thought he was criticizing too harshly his Democratic colleagues for their failure to support the so-called "Hearst bill." It occurred to me that some of them might condone the offence by explaining that the bill had not been fully discussed before them, so I asked the gentleman from Florida a question and a colloquy ensued, which I have extracted from the record and now read:

Mr. Lamar, of Florida—He (Mr. Richardson, of Alabama) denounced the bill in this House as unjust, when that bill sought to correct one of the most flagrant abuses now existing in railway circles in this country, and I say that is a confirmation of my charge that public men have not studied this question.

Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts—Is the gentleman now referring to the so-called Hearst bill?

Mr. Lamar, of Florida—Yes.

Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts—I would like to ask the gentleman how any one could read that bill when for the last few days it was impossible to procure a copy of it?

Could Not Get Copy.

Mr. Lamar, of Florida—I cannot understand that, Mr. Chairman. I have had a copy, and I supposed everybody else had one. That is not my fault, and the bill has been on file. There are only two amendments to it. The bill has been on file since the 13th of March, 1904.

Mr. Hughes, of New Jersey—I would suggest to the gentlemen that that may be explained by the popularity of the bill throughout the country.

Mr. Lamar, of Florida—It may be as the gentleman suggests, that the demand was so great, but I understand that it is in the report. It has been on file in the document room.

Mr. Williams, of Mississippi—It would be right interesting to tell where the demand came from. It would be interesting to go to the document room and try to find out who got them.

Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts—I will inform the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Lamar) that I was exceedingly anxious to peruse the terms of this perfect piece of legislation, and I went to the document room several days ago, but was unable to find a copy.

Mr. Lamar, of Florida—If the gentleman will do me the light honor, I will offer it to him now.

Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts—It is too late now, as the gentleman admits. And I will say further, I have not yet had the benefit of a lucid explanation of its terms even by its advocates on the floor of this House.

"Gave It No Attention."

Mr. Lamar, of Florida—Mr. Chairman, I cannot furnish the elucidation of the bill and furnish the comprehension of it also. I will say this, Mr. Chairman, that with two exceptions, the bill brought in by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Shackleford) and myself is the identical Hearst bill which was introduced into this House nearly one year ago—nearly one year ago—with the exception of two clauses, and they are only put there to cover the private car lines and the terminal business. So the gentleman has had the amplest opportunity, and the mere fact that he had never taken the occasion to go to the rooms of the Committee on Interstate Commerce or to the files of the House and inform himself of a piece of legislation that has been existing here for one year is another proof positive that he has not studied this question, and has not given it a particle of attention.

Mr. Sullivan—Mr. Chairman——

The Chairman—Does the gentleman from Florida yield?

Mr. Lamar, of Florida—I have such a limited time——

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Sullivan's Speech From Congressional Record.

Mr. Sullivan—Following out the gentleman's suggestion——

The Chairman—Does the gentleman from Florida yield?

Mr. Lamar, of Florida—I yield.

Mr. Sullivan—I would say one year ago I was virtually ignorant of the name of the distinguished author of this bill, and, although a year has passed, the gentleman has not taken an opportunity to explain his own bill on the floor of this House, which I, as one member, would have welcomed. (Applause.)

Mr. Lamar, of Florida—Well, Mr. Chairman, it may be that—well, I will not put it that way. I will say if Mr. Hearst was here he would say that not to know the gentleman from Massachusetts was to argue himself unknown. But still, the gentleman has had the amplest opportunity, as that bill has been on the files nearly a year. It touches a great subject. It is drawn with the utmost skill and with a complete view of practical railroad abuses, etc.

Mr. Sullivan—From this it will be seen that I simply sought to furnish the reason for the lack of Democratic enthusiasm for the Hearst bill, which was deplored by the gentleman from Florida, by suggesting that the discussion on the floor by the gentleman from New York might have produced the desired effect upon his party associates.

The gentleman from Florida, however, did not take my suggestion kindly, but instead replied he could not furnish me with elucidation of the bill and comprehension also. I have not been certain since whether he was merely stating a well-known physical law that makes one individual incapable of transferring to another any portion of his powers of comprehension, or whether his statement was based on a realization that the condition of his mental treasury made its diminution by charitable transfer exceedingly dangerous to himself.

But, however that may be, my suggestion to the gentleman from Florida excited the ire of a gentleman from New York and inspired the newspaper article of which I complain. Ordinarily newspaper criticism does not call for a reply. Our public men understand the duty the press owes to the people, and they accept criticism of their actions without objection.

People's Right to the News.

The people have the right to complete information of the proceedings of legislative bodies, of the votes of members and the public debates therein. Such information is given fully and impartially by the press, and to this agency is attributable in high degree the intelligence of our people respecting public men and public measures. Sometimes, in the heat of partisan campaigns, the press—being a human agency, and therefore not wholly unmoved by popular excitement—makes an exaggerated statement and occasionally an incorrect statement. But if these are not destructive of reputation, public men allow them to pass without criticism, or, if a correction is asked, it is almost invariably given as soon as the error is made manifest.

There are circumstances, however, in which complaint is proper, even necessary. Where the proprietor of a newspaper is also a member of Congress, he owes a double duty to his colleagues to be fair and impartial in his newspaper criticism of them. His first duty is to his country, to be accurate in his reports of legislative proceedings, so that the people may not be mistaken in their views on public questions or prejudiced in their judgements of public men. His second duty springs from his office—to be just to his fellow-members who are engaged with him in the performance of a patriotic task.

Editorial Obligations.

These obligations bind him as firmly as the laws of the land, united with considerations of justice and a due regard to the amenities of official association, are capable of binding such an individual.' A breach of these obligations is offensive to the law, to justice and to the proprieties. It affects the dignity of the House and every one of its members.

For these reasons such an attack would be properly ignored, if made in a newspaper not owned by a member of that body. For every member of this House must be free to hold and express his opinion upon public measures, unrestrained by fear, if he would render the best service to his constituency and his country.

To diminish the right to hold and express his own views is to diminish the value of his services to that constituency which is assumed to have the political opinions of its representative and to have elected him to legislative office so that those views might be impressed on the laws of the land.

Free Speech Sacred.

This right of free speech is as sacred as the right to a free press. Both have contributed wondrously to secure the blessings and liberties which are enjoyed by the people of the United States. Free as the right to speech and the right to publish are, jealously as they must be guarded, that freedom must never be permitted to degenerate into a mere license to slander. If my opinions differ from those of the gentleman from New York he has the right to critise them relentlessly, either on this floor or in his newspaper, so long as he does it fairly, giving opportunity for reply.

But he must not seek to coerce others into agreement with him by wrongful and cowardly use of an unscrupulous press. It is true that the American people are so busy with their own concerns that they do not always notice the abuses of press by some or of speech by others; but when the facts of oppression are known to the American people they always demand fair play. So, when one man seeks by abuse of the freedom of the press to crush his fellow citizen or compel him, by force or fear, to change his views, the sympathies of our people are invariably with the unjustly attacked and against the swaggering bully. It is true that the pen is mightier than the sword, but the sword of justice, in the hands of the American people, is certainly far more potent than the pen of slander, even when wielded by the most powerful oppressor.

I presume my criticism, that it might have been well for the gentleman from New York to have taken the floor and discussed his own bill, seems to the gentleman from New York to have been an infraction of his monarchical dignity. And he thereupon proceeded to visit upon me the penalties for lese majeste by having my name duly registered for slaughter in the political assassination department of his newspaper. Mr. Speaker, I will now read the article in question.

"New York American, February 9.—The ignorance of many members of the House on the subject of this legislation is an interesting study. Mr. Lamar referred to it yesterday, and Mr. Shober to-day, both in doubt as to whether this ignorance was due congenital incapacity or indifference to the people's rights.

Knew Nothing of Hearing.

"For example, a bald, red-nosed young man, whose name it seems is Sullivan, interrupted Mr. Lamar yesterday. He was identified, after investigation, as being from Massachusetts. Mr. Sullivan revealed his hitherto unsuspected presence in the House of Representatives by asking some questions which showed that he knew nothing of the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the hearings before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Commission, the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission, the many volumes of printed testimony taken at these hearings or the character of the bills pending.

"The Boston Fruit Exchange, which sent Mr. Mead to Washington to declare against the private car evil, w. be edified to learn this"

Calls It an Insult.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this article does not touch my character, but it is a deliberate insult to one member by another, so I propose to discuss it, and moves beneath it, in such a manner as to afford the gentleman from New York a fair chance to reply, and I trust he will have the decency to avail himself of the privilege of this floor, after the fashion of a manly man, instead of hiding under the cover of a further cowardly newspaper attack.

I may say in passing that I recognize my obligation to the gentleman from New York for the "discovery" of the heretofore unknown member. One should be duly thankful for political birth, even unto the unhappy circumstances of being begotten in acrimonious colloquy and delivered in the columns of the yellow journals. (Applause.)

Baldness Relative Term.

The charges of being bald and red-nosed I neither affirm nor deny, but I leave the gentleman to his proof. I am half inclined to plead guilty to the former charge, yet as I look around me I am somewhat consoled by the reflection that baldness is a relative term after all, and there are worse offenders in the House than I.

Of course I am not blind to the impression sought to be created by the use of the words "bald and red-nosed." The writer made his point with more subtlety, if not quite so clearly, than if he had added the term blear-eyed and suggested unsteady gait and thickness of speech.

Of course the impression he desired to create would be a false one, but I did not think it worth while to waste any time on that point.

The writer raises the query whether my "ignorance of the pending measures" was due to congenital incapacity or indifference to the people's rights.

"Congenital incapacity" is a serious charge, yet obviously one which a person accused would not dare to discuss.

Misfortune Not Guilt.

If the charge is true he is not guilty, but simply unfortunate, and it is surely a grievous misfortune not to have been able to appreciate the value of the legislative services of the gentleman from New York. But "congenital incapacity to understand" is a term that covers a wide range of mental and moral deficiencies.

It covers the case of the moral degenerate who insolently casts his lecherous eyes upon the noblest of women, whose virtue places them beyond the contamination of his lust. It covers the case of the unclean, the unproductive, and the shiftless member of society, who stands before the jeweller's window condemning the economic and municipal laws that place the beautiful gems beyond his reach. And it includes the man who, totally bereft of the sense of proportion, raises his profaning eyes toward the splendid temple of the people's highest gift—the Presidency of the United States—blissfully unconscious of the woeful contrast between the qualifications requisite for that high office and his own contemptible and moral equipment.

Elected Four Times.

"Indifference to the people's rights," is another charge that may be properly discussed, if I may be pardoned for the appearance of egotism. I have been elected to public office as a Democrat in strong Republican districts four times, twice to the Massachusetts Senate and twice to the House of Representatives. If I had been indifferent to the people's right it does seem that an alert opposition would have discovered that fact and made it known to the voters in time to prevent my election. If the charge of "congenital incapacity and indifference to the people's right" is true, I should receive some praise from the gentleman from New York for my adroitness in concealing these defects from a keenly discerning constituency without the assistance of a personal newspaper organ.

No member of the House realizes more painfully than the gentleman from New York that, even with the assistance of such organs, some members have been unable to conceal their defects from even the casual scrutiny of the American people.

Now, the last charge is that of "revealing my unsuspected presence in the House." It is only just to remark that I have not been absent from this House more than three or four times in the three sessions of the Fifty-eighth Congress.

This is well known to the members, and it is equally well known that some gentlemen are the most notorious absentees in this body—that they do not attend one day in ten, and have never been known to remain for an entire legislative day, even upon those rare occasions when they condescend to grace us with their presence.

Attack on Absences.

Time and again, when his vote was needed by the party which he professes to love, have we looked in vain for him, for out of fifty-five roll-calls in the first and second sessions of the Fifty-eigth Congress he answered only nine.

And how about his services? Has any member heard his manly, sonorous voice upon this floor in the discussion of a subject, in the asking of a question, in the making of an amendment, in the offering of a motion? Not once. Silent, inarticulate, wrapped in impenetrable gloom, this legislative sphinx sits enshrouded in the majesty of his fancied greatness.

Now, as to the charge that "I know nothing" of the various hearings upon the pending rate-fixing bill or the character of the proposed legislation, I content myself with saying that, while I did not read all that was adduced before the House and Senate committees, I did read much of it, and read a multitude of pamphlets, briefs, press and newspaper articles, and the law upon the subject, in order to gain an understanding of the question. But I must confess that I did not read the statement made to the committee by the gentleman from New York, and that omission, it seems, was my undoing. To be sure, I voted for the bill which passed this House, just as did the gentleman from New York, so that he cannot complain upon that ground.

Not Taken Seriously.

Now why did I not read the statement of the gentleman made before the committee. It was because I never took the legislative services of the gentleman from New York seriously, and it is my opinion that not more than six or seven members of this entire body do take him seriously.

I know that he does not take himself seriously as a legislator, for if he did he would favor us with his presence oftener than he does.

The gentleman is not trying to render good services as a legislator by remaining in the House and attending to the public business. His constituents evidently do not expect him to come here often for by re-electing him they endorsed his record of absenteeism, apparently on the theory that he could do them less harm by his absence from this House than by his presence therein. Many members of this House must feel some curiosity to know why the gentleman from New York ever breaks his custom by coming into the House at all.

The gentleman from New York comes here solely because the position offers him an opportunity to exploit his candidacy for the Presidency of the United States. That he is a candidate for the Presidency is a truth that has ceased to be startling. For after the country took a survey of him, it discounted him as a possibility and breathed easier forthwith.

Recommended by Wealth.

There was a single precedent in his favor, for the Democratic party had once nominated an editor, but he failed to remember that it never had nominated a mere checkbook. The political parties of this country frequently nominate great men, almost always good men; but always men who have shown ability in some branch of the public service. They have never nominated an unknown man nor a political novice, whose only recommendation is in his inherited wealth.

Yet, notwithstanding the fact that the folly of his candidacy would be revealed to him clearly if he examined the sterling qualities of the American presidents from Washington to Roosevelt, his fatuous candidacy persists.

"Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad," and hence, perhaps, it is that ambition to fill the high office of President fills the heart of the gentleman from New York. Well, indeed, might he exclaim with the poet Burns: "Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us to see oursel's as ithers see us."

Would it not be well for the gentleman, as introspection is apparently impossible, to get an honest estimate of himself from his colleagues?

Small Support in House.

I venture to say, Mr. Speaker, that in no body in this country would he receive a smaller vote than here in this House, among his party associates. It is true that he would obtain some slight support from those whose assembling under his banner would indicate less love for old-fashioned Democratic principles than for an opportunity to display themselves in the phosphorescent light of his literary fungi, euphemistically called "newspapers."

While the wisdom and beneficence of our institutions are commonly measured by their results, the remarkable opportunities for evil which these same institutions afford are startling. The magnificent advantages of distance have never been more fully demonstrated than in our system which unites in a common scheme of government territories situated at opposite ends of this great continent. Thus, while a man may, by his conduct on the borders of the Pacific Ocean, make either his nomination or election to office impossible in communities of self-respecting persons, he may, by fleeing from the sources of his reputation as far as the Atlantic Ocean permits secure election to high office.

From California to New York, measures the scope of this continent. Yet, it was evidently believed by him—and surely he was the best judge—that any less distance would be fatal to his ambition. This gentleman, sooner or later, will discover that the people never will reconcile two absolutely irreconcilable forces—his ambition and his reputation.

But fortunately for his party, and most fortunately for the country, the candidacy of the gentleman from New York, which began in debauch, ended in a fiasco. While it lasted a campaign of corruption was waged that has no parallel in American history.

Charges Corruption.

It is true that many honest men supported him who did not know him well, but it is also true that the main feature of that campaign was the use of the grossest forms of corruption that ever shocked the conscience of the American Commonwealth. Perhaps the lesson of that failure has been read by the gentleman from New York, and I trust that it has.

But at all events, he has framed a shrewd plan for the attainment of his ambitions. He has mapped out a scheme of wholesale political assassination, evidently with the idea that only by destroying the respectable elements of the Democratic party can his candidacy rise above the plane of farce comedy. And so the Democrats throughout the country, who are still true to their principles and who refuse to follow the will o' the wisp of populism, are threatened to be ground into the dust by the car of Juggernaut.

But I believe this plan will fail too. For the following of old-fashioned Democratic principles in this country, men of the stamp of our respected, honored—yea, beloved—leader upon the floor of this house are the flower of every community. And the refusal of our leader to stoop to controversy with so contemptible an opponent, even under the lash of rancorous newspaper slander, is evidence that the minority made no mistake when they trusted to the genius, the character and judgment of the statesman from Mississippi by selecting him to lead them. (Applause, loud, long and continued.)

Praise for Party.

The men who hold to our fundamental principles are respected for their character and attainments. Their influence may temporarily be diminished by the sudden gusts of fashion and prejudice, but never destroyed, for theirs is an influence built on the respect of their fellow-men for honesty, disinterested patriotism, virtue, love of truth and steadfast devotion to those great maxims of human rights which were enunciated by the founders of the grand, historic Democratic party. And sad, indeed, would it be for our country when those principles cease to be the inspiration of the Democratic party. By constant adherence to them, sooner or later, we will emerge from the shadows of the people's distrust and gain anew the confidence of our fellow-men.

And though that day may be long postponed, yet, by remaining true to those principles, we will be an effective minority, that, exercising a salutary check upon the excesses of the majority, will perform signal service for our country.

The duty of Democracy is not to pave the way to socialism, but to prevent its achievement. Democratic faith is valuable and valueless according as it opposes or fails to oppose the mighty force of its ancient faith as a bulwark against the rising sea of socialism toward which every present policy of the Republican party is fast driving us. And shall the men, who would perform the service to the country by clinging, as to very life, to the principles that have created the country's greatness, that have made the Democratic party magnificent in its hour of victory and respected in its hour of defeat, be destroyed by the puny men, who, lead in conscience, as they are in patriotism, and actuated by the malignity of wounded ambition, would seek revenge in the assassination of those who guard the sacred vessels of the party faith from the contaminations of impure hands.

Calls Opponent "Nero."

No, Mr. Speaker, they will not be destroyed. But even if that were possible, the principles which they profess will not be destroyed, for they are absolutely indestructible.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that prudential reasons warn against a controversy with a newspaper of this character. These reasons present the danger of exposure to a new form of "yellow peril," as disastrous to the reputation as the other form is alleged to be to Christian civilization. But while I remain a member of this House I will reply to unjust attacks in the newspapers of the gentleman from New York by sending to the clerk's desk to be read with the article complained of an estimate of the character of my traducer which was given upon the floor of this House by a member from California in 1897 as the judgment of those with whom the gentleman from New York then lived and who, for that reason, knew him best.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I will conclude. If by my remarks I have checked the scheme of political assassination which has been marked out by this Nero of modern politics,

WASHINGTON STAR'S STORY OF INCIDENT

By Boston American Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Washington Star last evening said:

In the chamber of the House of Representatives this afternoon a scene was enacted which is probably without parallel in the history of the House. Not even the oldest member of the body can recollect an occasion when more caustic comments, more bitter personalities and more suggestive slurs were exchanged between two members than passed to-day between Representatives John A Sullivan, of Massachusetts, and William R. Hearst, of New York.

The House, collectively and individually, held its breath while charge and counter-charge, slur after slur and insinuation upon insinuation sounded upon the quiet of the chamber.

Everybody Expectant.

It has been known since Friday last that Representative Sullivan would rise this morning to a question of personal privilege and would then defend himself in connection with an article which appeared in one of Mr. Hearst's newspapers. Consequently, when Speaker Cannon called the House to order at noon, an unusually large attendance was on the floor. As Representative Sullivan rose to speak the Republican members left their seats and crowded into the aisles, some of them occupying the vacant places on the other side.

The spectators in the galleries, realizing that something out of the ordinary was about to occur, leaned forward, intent upon the proceedings, and the House was breathlessly quiet.

Spectators Chuckled at First.

At first the members on the floor and the spectators chuckled and laughed aloud at some of Mr. Sullivan's thinly veiled and frequently humorous references to Mr. Hearst. But as Mr. Sullivan proceeded, humor was succeeded by venom. He became caustic, sarcastic and condemnatory, and the auditors on the floor and in the galleries gasped with astonishment and opened their eyes in wonder as the remarkable arraignment went on.

Always in parliamentary terms, or, at least, invariably within the rules of parliamentary proceedings, Representative Sullivan proceeded, and as he went on his arraignment grew more and more bitter.

"There are some men," he said, in the course of his remarks, "who lack the sense of proportion; who cannot see the difference between the characteristics of the men fitted to be president of the United States and their own contemptible moral and mental outfit."

Representative Hearst's reply was brief and as sensational as can be imagined. He accepted responsibility for the NEW YORK AMERICAN article, although he said he did not inspire it, and declared he was proud to have excited the ire and incurred the enmity of "that class of men."

The Inference Was Plain.

Then Mr. Hearst said impressively that in 1885, while he was a student at Harvard, a murder had been committed in a low saloon in Cambridge. A drunken man had been kicked to death by the two owners of the saloon. One of these men was named John A. Sullivan. Then Mr. Hearst turned impressively and said: "Perhaps the gentleman from Massachusetts can tell us who this man was."

Origin of the Controversy.

Immediately after the House convened Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, in pursuance of notice given by him last Friday addressed the House in reply to certain statements regarding himself alleged to have beeen printed in the New York American. Mr. Sullivan's remarks were the outcome of last week's debate on the railroad rate question, in the course of which he inquired of Mr. Lamar, of Florida, why Mr. Hearst, of New York, was not present to explain his own bill.

Mr. Sullivan, at the outset, stated that he had given his notice early in order that Mr. Hearst might be present to-day. He had interrupted Mr. Lamar, he said, because he thought Mr. Lamar was criticising too harshly his colleagues for their failure to support the so-called Hearst bill, and he felt that Mr. Hearst himself might produce the desired effect.

"Ordinarily," he said, "public men expect fair criticism of their official acts, but where the proprietor of a paper is a member of Congress, he owes a double duty to his colleagues, to be fair and impartial in his criticism of them."

He read the article in the New York American of February 9, in criticism of him, which, he said, had been called forth by an infraction of Mr. Hearst's monarchical dignity, and by which he thereby had been consigned to the political assassination department of Mr. Hearst's paper.

Insulted, He Said.

The article in question, Mr. Sullivan said, touched his capacity as a representative, and was a deliberate insult to one member by another.

He was interrupted by Mr. Robinson, (Ind.), who raised the point that Mr. Sullivan was not in order. Immediately there went up a howl of "No! No! No!"

The speaker ruled that Mr. Sullivan was proceeding by unanimous consent.

Mr. Hearst rose to reply. He denied that he either inspired or suggested the publication referred to, but said he assumed all responsibility for it.

Replying to Mr. Sullivan's criticism that Mr. Hearst had been guilty of lack of action in the House, Mr. Hearst said he was proceeding in the way he thought most effective to his constituents, rather than be emitting chewed wind on the floor of the House.

Mr. Hearst then began a review of the attack upon him by Repepresentative Grove Johnson, of California, when he was interrupted by Mr. Payne, of New York, who alleged that his remarks were unparliamentary.

"I ask for fair play," demanded Mr. Griggs, of Georgia.

Mr. Payne withdrew his point, and Mr. Hearst proceeded. He declared that he had no desire to criticise Mr. Sullivan because, if he had, he would not have done it in so pure a manner.

He then sprang a sensation which threw the House into an uproar. He charged that John A. Sullivan was one of the Sullivans who had kept a saloon in Boston where a murder was committed, and that the two Sullivans were indicted for manslaughter.

"I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts," calmly inquired Mr. Hearst, "what he knows about that incident?"

"Mr. Sullivan arose, and facing Mr. Hearst said: "If the gentleman is asking that question of me I will be very glad to answer it."

Mr. Hearst ignored the remark however.

"This is not a wash shop," shouted Mr. Butler, Philadelphia, who appealed to the Speaker to know if there was any power to prevent a continuance of the discussion.

The Speaker ruled that Mr. Hearst was proceeding by unanimous consent, and, besides, he was not sure that Mr. Hearst was

Continued on 5th Page, 1st Column.

To Eat and Sleep

you must get your liver, stomach and bowels right. Beecham's Pills act like a charm in setting you right. The appetite of youth comes with all its old relish after using Beecham's Pills. Natural sleep is the result of a short course of this famous remedy.

To Work and Play

use Beecham's Pills. You will find a vigor and life which adds zest to both work and play after using Beecham's Pills. You will feel like a new person with a clear eye, sweet breath and a keen brain. To enjoy life take

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold Everywhere
In Boxes, 10c. and 25c.

Eye Diseases
Cured by Our Combined Local and Constitutional Treatment

Do you see spots or specks floating before the eyes? Does the atmosphere appear smoky or foggy? Do you see better some parts of the day than others? Do you see objects double or multiplied? Have you constant or periodical headaches? Do the eyes water excessively in the wind? Should any of these symptoms be present you ought to call at our office for a

FREE EXAMINATION

of the eyes by our physicians, who are SKILLED OCULISTS, as you certainly need proper glasses, or treatment—perhaps both.

Cross-eyes straightened in five minutes without pain or use of the knife and no loss of time.

BOSTON EYE INSTITUTE
41 Boylston Street, Room 5, Boston, Mass.
Tel. 1511 Oxford.

AN ENTIRE MEDICINE CHEST
SLOAN'S LINIMENT

10 CENTS DAILY
Deposited in this little bank, we furnish free, pays for a
Waltham or Elgin Watch
Ladies' or gentlemen's girls' or boys' hunting or open face, while
YOU WEAR ONE.
Up-to-date models, are absolutely guaranteed. Immediate delivery. Postal brings salesman.
CO-OPERATIVE MDSE. CO.
CO-OPERATIVE MDSE. CO.,
77 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

WARNING

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Public is hereby warned that no persons are authorized by this Department to solicit subscriptions or to sell tickets for any purpose. Any person who is asked to subscribe or to pay any money for any cause connected with this Department is earnestly requested to notify the Superintendent of Police at once.

Board of Assessors, City of Boston.
By CHARLES E. FOLSOM, Secretary.

DEATHS.

O'NEILL—At Boston College, February 12, at 8:15 o'clock, Rev. Francis J. O'Neill, S. J., for seventeen years chaplain of the City Hospital. Office of the dead and mass at 9 o'clock Wednesday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

THE BOSTON GLOBE'S REPORTS OF THE KILLING OF DRISCOLL.

OPINION OF W. R. HEARST OFFERED ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE JANUARY 8, 1897, BY GROVE JOHNSON, INDICTED AND CONFESSED FORGER, SERVING A TERM IN CONGRESS UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME, AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD INTERESTS:

(This Speech Was Delivered in Congress After W. R. Hearst's San Francisco Examiner Had Prevented the Forger's Return to Congress by Exploiting His Character.)

We knew he was debarred from society in San Francisco because of his delight in flaunting his wickedness, but we belived him honest, though tattooed with sin.

We knew he was ungrateful to his friends, unkind to his employes, unfaithful to his business associates, but we believed he was trying to publish an honest paper.

We knew he had money, not earned by himself (for we knew he was unable to earn any money save as a statue for a cigar store); but given him by honored and indulgent parents; we knew he needed no bribes with which to pay his way; hence, while we knew all these things, we did believe "Our Willie" to be honest.

When C. P. Huntington told the truth about "Our Willie," and showed he was simply fighting the railroad funding bill because he could get no more blackmail from the Southern Pacific Company, we were dazed with the charge; as Californians we were humiliated.

—From the Congressional Record January 8, 1897.

Accounts as Given at the Time Detailing the Evidence In the Case, the Pleas of Counsel and the Verdict of Guilty Brought in by the Jury.

The following articles appeared in the columns of the Boston Daily Globe in 1885 in reference to the Sullivan matter. The assault occurred May 31, but nothing appeared in the papers concerning it until June 5, the date of the second hearing in the district court:

Friday, June 5, 1885.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Father and Son Possibly Guilty of Bloodshed.

Hearing in Case of the Sullivans, Charged with Death of Driscoll.

They Are Held for the Action of the Higher Court.

In the District Court, Cambridge, yesterday morning, a hearing was held in the case of Eugene J. Sullivan and John A. Sullivan, father and son, charged with an assault upon John F. Driscoll, last Sunday morning, from the effects of which Driscoll died at his home in Tremont street, Somerville, early Tuesday morning. Thomas J. Gargan and E. J. McKelleget appeared for the defence. This case was continued from last Tuesday morning to await the result of an autopsy upon the body Wednesday afternoon. The usual attendance at the Police Court was considerably increased, no doubt attracted there by the gravity of the case to be tried.

Mr. McKelleget opened the case by requesting that the several witnesses for the government be removed from the court-room while any one of them is testifying. The first witness called was Dr. Norris, of Cambridgeport, who happened to be driving in the neighborhood of the assault at the time of its occurence, Sunday morning.

Dr. Norris testified: Do not know defendant personally; saw the younger man last Sunday in altercation with another party; did not know the party assaulted; was coming round to Cambridge street at the time; **saw the young man, whom he presumed was the younger of the two men in the box, follow the party, who was running across Cambridge street, and grapple with him;** the distance was about 100 feet from the saloon of the defendant; the party assaulted came round the corner from Norfolk street; in the tussle which ensued the assaulted party fell to the ground, his head striking upon the curbstone; all that I saw, I saw while passing from Tremont to Norfolk street; was probably two minutes after he fell before he was picked up; I would be willing to swear that I saw blood on his face; before he was assisted by the parties near by, the party assaulted sat up, and resting his head in his right hand, elbow on knee, with the other wiped his forehead; thought is was blood, but could not swear to it; will not swear that the young man assaulted was assisted; **did not see the party thrown down attempt to kick or strike any one, but I did see the party assaulting do so;** all that I saw was while passing in my carriage; was so intent upon looking upon the attack that I couldn't say how many were concerned in it.

Dr. Joseph B. Couch testified: Live at 42 Bow street, Somerville; was called to the home of Driscoll, 114 Tremont street, Somerville, about 5 o'clock Sunday morning; found him lying in bed in an unconscious condition, throwing his arms about; found abrasions and discolorations upon the face and limbs; pulse was strong; ordered brandy and shook him up, but could not arouse him; he moved his legs in what might be called reflex motion; the right eye was discolored; left eye slightly so, with a large lump just above the nose and between the eyes; the forehead also was slightly broken; the physical condition of the man he judged to have been a healthful one; nose was fractured and clotted with hard blood; attended the autopsy, not professionally, but remember some of its results; a fracture was found at the base of the skull and a clot of blood on the brain substance; the abrasions on the head and face were produced by a blow delivered from the front.

Cross-examined; said such a condition of the head and brain might result from striking the forehead upon the curbstone, or other hard substance; would not be produced by striging on the back of the head.

Medical Examiner A. E. Holt testified that he was present, but did not make the autopsy; the external appearance was blackened; section of scalp revealed a small reddened patch near the top of the head; all the vessels covering the brain were excessively full of blood; soft cragula on left side, under both membranes of the brain and in contact with it; on right side of the base of brain found a crack in the skull, which could be moved back and forth; this was behind the blackened eye; the lungs showed evidence of bronchitis; all the other organs showed that death resulted unquestionably from the fracture of the skull; didn't see any other marks of violence, the autopsy having commenced before I arrived there. **In my judgment, a blow on the cheek bone might cause this condition of brain and skull.** Cross-examined, said that a blow of great violence would be required to produce the condition mentioned; a fall on the curbstone might produce that condition; an ordinary blow would not produce it, a man falling and striking his cheek.

Helen A. Spring testified; Live at the corner of Cambridge and Norfolk streets; know both the prisoners; saw the occurrence on Sunday; **saw the young man come to the rear entrance to Sullivan's place and try to get in, but finding he could not get through, he broke the glass in the door; he then went on ton Norfolk street and across Cambridge street; father and son followed, the former holding Driscoll while the son hit him; Driscall struck back at the son; then Mr. Sullivan struck him so violently as to knock him to the ground, his head striking the curbstone; father and son kicked Driscoll while lying on the ground; saw this from my front window, the scuffle taking place right before my front door, the house being the next to Sullivan's.** After he had lain there some time, Driscoll was picked up by two young men and stood up in a doorway. Cross-examined, testified: Did not see Driscoll hit Sullivan till latter struck the first blow, but did not kick; saw him wipe blood from his forehead and face with a pocket handkerchief which had been passed to him by a party standing near by; Driscoll was slightly under the influence of liquor; the fall was caused by a blow on the breast, delivered by the father; saw no blood upon Driscoll's face before the fall; saw a man by the name of Boyle try to stop the fight after it had been in progress some time.

Statira Stringer testified. Her testimony was substantially the same as that given by the former witness, reiterating the statement in reference to kicking Driscoll while upon the ground, adding that **she heard the son say to the father, "Go for him!" when Driscoll fell, the back of his head came in contact with the curbstone; did not see Driscoll kick, but saw him attempt to kick at the son; when down, saw the son kick him in the side.**

Michael T. Fitzpatrick testified: Saw Driscoll hit the father and knock him upon his knees. This took place after an altercation about paying for the glass, and after E. J. Sullivan had struck him; when Sullivan grabbed Driscoll, he said:

"Come back and pay for that glass."

Saw him hit Driscoll upon the jaw; struck him in all three or four times on the shoulder and the other upon the face; Eugene Sullivan drew back his foot to kick Driscoll when down, but stopped before the blow was inflicted; **Johnny, the son, did kelk him twice on the right side;** knew Driscoll eight or nine years; did not notice anything unusual or exciting about him that morning.

Thomas W. Powers testified to seeing the fight, his testimony being substantially the same as Fitzpatrick's. He said additionally, that he had been with Driscoll; went to Mr. Barnes's store in Union square; went in, but Driscoll was refused admittance because he was not known as well as he; Driscoll was not drunk that morning, although he had been taking some liquor; would not say that he had been out all night; heard that he had had some trouble at Lucy's, on Norfolk street, some time before he visited Sullivan's. At 3 o'clock talked with him, but could not say whether or not he had marks upon his face.

Captain Murray of Station 3 interrupted to say that there were three or four more witnesses whose testimony would be but a repetition of what had already been testified to.

Mr. Gargan asked for a reduction of bail; he thought $5,000 each, when both parties were of the same family, was a sum larger than necessary.

The judge found a probable cause and held the defendants in $5,000 for the Superior Court, to be holden at Lowell, on the third Monday in October.

(NOVEMBER 19, 1885.)

WHO STRUCK FIRST?

Prosecution as Positive as the Defence.

Both Sides of Case of the Sullivans For Killing John F. Driscoll.

Tales of Violent Deeds Told in the East Cambridge Court.

Eugent J. Sullivan, proprietor of a liquor establisment on Cambridge street, East Cambridge, and his son John A. Sullivan were placed on trial at the Superior Criminal Court at East Cambridge, Judge Bacon, yesterday, charged with killing John F. Driscoll at Cambridge, Sunday morning, May 31, 1885. District Attorney Stevens and Assistant District Attorney Cooney appeared for the government and William B. Gale and J. W. McDonald for the defence. The indictment alleges that May 31, 1885, the defendants assaulted John F. Driscoll, inflicting mortal wounds upon his head, breast, back and sides, from the effects of which he died June 2, 1885. In impannelling the jury, four were challenged by the defence and some by the government. Sixteen witnesses were sworn by the government.

Miss Helen Spring was the first witness called. She testified to being in the pantry of the house 430 Cambridge street, Sunday morning, May 31; saw Driscoll call at Sullivan's saloon across the street; he tried to get in and went away; he was followed by Sullivan and his son; either the father or the son struck Driscoll and he fell and did not seem to know anything; noticed blood on his face; he was picked up by two young men and carried into a doorway. The row took place on the corner of Norfolk and Cambridge streets. Did not see Driscoll strike Sullivan or his son.

Cross-examined: Did not testify that Driscoll struck Eugene J. Sullivan. Driscoll broke a square glass at the saloon trying to get in. After Driscoll fell, both father and son went away and left him.

John H. Stringer testified: Live on the corner of Norfolk and Cambridge streets; about 9:30 a. m., as I was sitting at my window,

I Heard Glass Rattle

and I looked up and saw John F. Driscoll on the street, coming from Sullivan's. Sullivan and his son were after him. **The old man said:**

"I will fix you," and the boy said: "Go for him now, father." Both of the Sullivans struck Driscoll and he struck back, at one time nearly downing the old man. The young man Sullivan struck Driscoll first; young Sullivan kicked him twice in the head after he was down.

Thomas F. Shaw testified: was looking out of a window of a house on the corner of Tremont and Cambridge streets the morning of the row; saw Eugene J. Sullivan take hold of Driscoll and say something. Then John A. Sullivan struck Driscoll and Driscoll struck back. The elder Sullivan went down, and, getting up, struck Driscoll, knocking him down.

Mrs. Stratina Stringer testified to seeing Driscoll strike at younger Sullivan.

Mrs. Jane Fowler witnessed the fight.

E. R. Felix saw Driscoll running out of Norfolk street and the two Sullivans after him.

Thomas W. Powers, Jeremiah F. Hayes and Otto Miller gave corroborative evidence.

Ellen Driscoll, mother of Driscoll, testified: Two young men brought my boy home unconscious; he was all cut up; he came to at 2 o'clock, and I asked how it happened, but he could not answer me. I sent for a doctor at 5 o'clock Monday morning.

Dr. Joseph G. Couch of Somerville testified: Attended Driscoll; his right eye was black, his forehead cut and his nose swollen. He was unconscious. My brother attended him after my first call.

Dr. John L. Sullivan testified: Made the autopsy on the body of Driscoll. **The bridge of his nose was bruised and the base of the skull fractured. The fracture was evidently caused by some blunt instrument and was the cause of death.**

No Common Fall Would Have Caused

the fracture.

Dr. E. F. Holt, the first witness called in the afternoon session, testified to having examined the wounded man and to having attended the autopsy, and that Driscoll died from congestion of the brain, resulting from the injury to his skull, near his right ear.

FALLING HAIR AND DANDRUFF Prevented by Cuticura Soap shampoos and light dressing of Cuticura, purest of emollients.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN A. SULLIVAN.

Cross-examined—Cannot tell what caused the fracture of the skull; it might have been done by falling on a curbstone; it would have required a powerful blow to have caused the fracture.

Dr. John Couch was recalled, and testified that in his opinion Driscoll's death was caused by a blow on the right eye.

All the witnesses then said, on being recalled, that they did not see any marks of violence on the Sullivans.

This closed the evidence for the Government.

Lawyer Gale, for the defendants, then opened by saying that the defendants were respectable people, and that Driscoll was a man of bad character. He went to Sullivan's on May 31 to make trouble. He smashed in the glass of the door trying to get in. Sullivan went out and asked him to settle for the damage he had done, whereupon Driscoll knocked him down to his hands and knees. Sullivan's son came to the rescue of his father, and instead of Driscoll being knocked down it will be shown that he fell down. As the case now stands, the attorney claimed, John A. Sullivan should be discharged.

Eight witnesses were called by the defence and sworn.

Eugene J. Sullivan, one of the defendants, took the stand. He said:

"I am forty years old and my son seventeen; I keep a liquor saloon and eating establishment on Cambridge street; have been in business there five years; I was in my dining room about 9:30 o'clock on the morning of May 31. I heard someone rapping and pounding at the outside door. I went to the door, and Driscoll was standing there, covered with mud and looking bad generally. He wanted to come in, and I would not let him; sent him away, and he soon came back and smashed in the door; I went out and saw him going away. I followed down Cambridge street and overtook him; taking him by the hand, I said:

"'Driscoll, come back and pay for the damage you've done.' He replied with an oath, 'I'll settle you,' and knocked me partly down. I hit him in the breast. My son had before this gone for an officer, but turned up without one and tried to help me. Driscoll kicked at him. I saw Driscoll fall on the street and get up and sit on the curbstone. My boy and I returned home, leaving him sitting there."

Cross-examined, witness said: "I formerly lived at the Boston Highlands, where I kept a saloon; have lived in Charlestown, where I kept a saloon; have been convicted of three violations of the liquor law and once for breach of peace. Driscoll was intoxicated at the time he wanted to get into my saloon. I did not see my boy do anything; saw Driscoll pound and kick my boy; I presume the boy was trying to help me. When I returned home I found that the right side of my neck was red, where Driscoll had struck me."

Mary Kent testified that she saw Eugene J. Sullivan walking after Driscoll; he did not appear mad; Driscoll smashed door before I saw Mr. Sullivan.

George Bolo testified that he met Driscoll between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning. He asked, "Has Sullivan got a big head on him?" I said I guessed not. "Well," he replied, "I will put one on him before night."

Thomas J. Smith testified: "I saw the Sullivans and Driscoll on Cambridge street May 31; Sullivan took Driscoll by the sleeve and Driscoll struck him on the head, knocknig him down on his hands and knees; young Sullivan came to his father's aid; Driscoll made a kick at the boy and fell, striking on the side of his head; I do not think young Sullivan struck Driscoll."

Jane Sullivan, wife of Eugene Sullivan and mother of John A., testified that she had been married to her husband twenty-one years, and had nine children. "I heard a noise at the outside door on the morning of the assault and, looking out, saw Driscoll at the door. I went down and told him to go away. Next I saw my husband on the street taking Driscoll by the sleeve. Driscoll knocked him partly down, and he got up and struck him on the breast. John, my son, went to the aid of his father. Driscoll kicked at him and fell down. My son did not kick him at all."

Frederick C. Williams testified that about 9:05, on the morning of May 31, he saw Driscoll go to Sullivans and try to get in; I was inside and heard the elder Mr. Sullivan tell him to go away; then I heard the glass of the door broken. The witness testified to the assault the same as the persons previously witnesses for the defence.

John A. Sullivan, one of the defendants, testified: At present I am attending the Boston Law School; when father went after Driscoll to get him to pay for the damage he had done to the door, I saw them and went out; father said, "I want you to come back and pay for the damage you have done"; he replied, "I will settle you," and struck father, knocking him partly down; Driscoll kicked at me and fell down.

At this point the court adjourned till 9:30 this a. m.

(FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1885.)

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

A Verdict in the Driscoll Assault Case.

Both the Sullivans Held Responsible For Their Victim's Death.

Statement of One of the Defendants Concerning Affair.

The trial of Eugene J. and John A. Sullivan, father and son, on the charge of manslaughter, resulting in the death of John F. Driscoll, was resumed at the Superior Criminal Court at East Cambridge yesterday morning, before Judge Bacon.

John A. Sullivan, one of the defendants, cross-examined, said: "When Driscoll made a disturbance at our house Sunday morning, I went to get an officer, and on returning saw my father put his hand on Driscoll's sleeve and ask him to pay for the damage he had done. Driscoll struck first. I went to help my father."

After several witnesses had been recalld on unimportant matters, William B. Gale, for the defence, claimed that the Government witnesses did not agree in their testimony; that nearly all gave different versions of the trouble, and that some of them appeared willing to swear to anything that would make a case against the Sullivans, especially Mrs. Jane Fowler. He claimed that the defendants acted in self-defence, and that a verdict of not guilty was demanded by the facts.

District Attorney Stevens, for the Government, insisted that the Government witnesses were reliable, and that the defence made light of them to win his case. It was evident that there was an assault upon Driscoll by the defendants which resulted in death.

Judge Bacon explained manslaughter to the jury. He said the jury must decide whether it was a case of manslaughter or defence, and whether the father and son were engaged in a common purpose in causing the death of Driscoll. He closed by explaining how a son can be a party to the act of a father.

At 2:10 p. m. the jury came in with a verdict of guilty against both father and son.

Sentence was deferred and the bonds of the father increased from $5,000 to $8,000. The bonds of the son remain the same.

The new Empire Theatre entrance, 415 Washington st., is the handsomest in America.

Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1885.

FATHER BUT NOT SON.

Eugene J. Sullivan Given Three Years in the House of Correction.

In the Superior Criminal Court, at East Cambridge, yesterday afternoon, Judge Bacon presiding, Eugene J. Sullivan and John A. Sullivan, father and son, convicted of manslaughter in causing the death of John F. Driscoll in a fist fight, Sunday morning, May 31, were called for sentence.

District Attorney Stevens addressed the court, saying that he did not at that time ask for sentence against the son, but against the father, Eugene J. Sullivan.

W. B. Gale, Esq., attorney for the Sullivans, asked for a light sentence, claiming that Driscoll's character as a bully and Sullivan's as a quiet man justified it. To prove Sullivan's character witnesses were called and put upon the stand.

Chief of Police Cloyes of Cambridge testified:

"I have known E. J. Sullivan for three years; never knew anything against his character."

Captain Murray, of Station 2, East Cambridge, in which district the fight took place testified: "I have known Sullivan for years and have always considered him a law abiding man."

John F. Wilkinson, one of the jurors in the case testified that he had known Sullivan for four years and as far as he knew his character was good.

Senator-Elect Alger testified to the same effect and a letter from ex-Mayor Fox gave similar testimony.

Letters from ex-Governor Claflin and ex-Governor Rice expressing sympathy for Sullivan were presented to the judge, but not made public.

District Attorney Stevens said he did not think that Sullivan's character was as bad as he did when he tried the case, and that he would not press the case for a heavy sentence. He simply desired that justice be done, and that he was sure the judge would do, taking into consideration all the facts in the case.

Hon. Henry B. Mussey addressed the court, "in behalf of many citizens," as he put it. He asked that, in view of Mr. Sullivan's character and public sentiment, a light sentence be imposed. His speech was eloquent and to the point.

The court sentenced Eugene Sullivan to three years in the House of Correction, and his son was allowed to go on his own recognizance.

SULLIVAN GUILTY, BUT NOT PUNISHED

The indictment found against Congressman John A. Sullivan, of the Eleventh Massachusetts District, for beating and kicking John F. Driscoll to death on May 31st, 1885, reads in full as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Middlesex, to wit: At the Superior Court begun and holden at Cambridge within and for the County of Middlesex on the first Monday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-five the jurors for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on their oath present that Eugene J. Sullivan and John A. Sullivan, late residents in the County of Middlesex and the Commonwealth aforesaid, on the 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-five, with force and arms at said Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex aforesaid, in and upon one John F. Driscoll, feloniously and wilfully did make an assault, and the said Eugene J. Sullivan and the said John A. Sullivan, with their hands and their feet, the said John F. Driscoll feloniously and wilfully did strike, beat and kick in and upon the head, breast, back, belly, side and other parts of him the said John F. Driscoll, and did then and there feloniously and wilfully cast and throw the said John F. Driscoll down unto and upon the ground with great force and violence, thus giving unto the said John F. Driscoll then and there as well as by the beating, striking and kicking of the said John F. Driscoll in manner and form aforesaid as by the casting and throwing of the said John F. Driscoll down as aforesaid several mortal strokes, wounds and bruises in and upon the head, breast, back, belly, sides and body of said John F. Driscoll of which said mortal strokes, wounds and bruises the said John F. Driscoll from the 31st day of May in the year aforesaid till the second day of June in the year aforesaid at Cambridge aforesaid and at Somerville in the County of Middlesex aforesaid did languish, and languishing did live; on which the said second day of June in the year aforesaid the said John F. Driscoll at Somerville aforesaid in the County of Middlesex aforesaid of said mortal strokes, wounds and bruises died, and so the jurors aforesaid, on their oath, do say that the said Eugene J. Sullivan and the said John A. Sullivan him the said John F. Driscoll in manner and form aforesaid feloniously and wilfully did kill and slay against the peace of the said Commonwealth and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

A true bill:

COFFERN NUTTING,
Foreman of Grand Jury.
WILLIAM B. STEVENS,
District Attorney.

The records of the trial of Congressman John A. Sullivan, on file at the City Clerk's office at East Cambridge, say: "The indictment was found in this court at the term thereof begun and holden at Cambridge, in said county, on the first Monday of June last (1885), when and where the said Eugene J. Sullivan and said John A. Sullivan were arraigned and had individually pleaded they were not guilty, and thence this indictment was continued to this time, and now the said Eugene J. Sullivan and John A. Sullivan again appear and for trial thereof put themselves upon their country. A jury is thereupon empanelled and sworn to try the issue, viz.:

"Beckley F. Howe, foreman appointed by the court, and his fellows to wit: James M. Marshall, William Nichols, Daniel Porham, Zephaniah A. Proctor, John E. Rowell, Edward A. Stevens, Albert E. Thompson, Aaron Vinton, Charles T. Wiggin, James F. Wilkinson and William Woods, who, after hearing all matters and all things concerning the same, return their verdict therein and on their oath say that said Eugene J. Sullivan and said John A. Sullivan are severally guilty.

Case Placed on File.

"It is therefor, on this twenty-fourth day of November, 1885, considered by the court that the said Eugene J. Sullivan be punished by confinement at hard labor in and within the precincts of the House of Correction in the said County of Middlesex, and stand committed pursuant to said sentence. And as to said John A. Sullivan, the court orders the case placed on file."

"Johnny Sullivan has got off," was the word that went around the 'gang' at East Cambridge twenty years ago, when it was known that one of their number who, because he had enjoyed the advantages of a high school education, was looked up to by the toughs that then frequented the neighborhood, had been released from the charge of manslaughter placed against him.

"Yes, but de old man has gone up, but he'll never do his bit," was the invariable reply.

He never did. Two years after his sentence he was pardoned by Governor Ames on an application signed by some of the foremost citizens of the State, including Henry Cabot Lodge, Alanson W. Beard and Mayor Hugh O'Brien of Boston. Former Mayor James A. Fox of Cambridge also signed the petition.

Just before his arrest young Sullivan was an attendant at the Cambridge High School. His arrest caused the utmost consternation among his former associates. He had always been regarded as a model young man among his schoolmates, although it was known that his father's business, at which he worked in hours after school, brought him into bad company.

Always Hot-Tempered.

"He was a hot-tempered lad, even when he was hardly out of his 'teens,'" said Jeremiah K. Downey, who has lived near the scene of the Driscoll tragedy all his life. "I mind well the morning when the row outside Sullivan's barroom brought us all to the street. I can hear the cries of the man now. The two Sullivans, father and son had thrown the poor devil out of the place, and were beating him and kicking him in the alleyway that led from the back door of their saloon.

"The man died afterward, I heard, and at the time it was said that "Old Man Sullivan and the Kid," had killed him. Young Sullivan was a bright lad, but nobody ever thought he'd be a Congressman."

HOW PARDON WAS GAINED FOR FATHER

In the archives department of the State House are the papers in the criminal cases against Eugene J. Sullivan and John A. Sullivan, consisting of the indictment returned against them and the application for the pardon of Eugene J. Sullivan, bearing the return of the official action of the executive council, signed by Oliver Ames, Governor.

The indictment sets forth that on May 31, 1885, John F. Driscoll, of Somerville, was assaulted by Eugene J. Sullivan and John A. Sullivan in Cambridge, and that they with hands and feet by beating and kicking did inflict injuries on his head, breast, back, belly and sides, mortal strokes, as a result of which he died on June 2, 1885. The indictment was for manslaughter against both.

On June 9, 1885, they were both arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $5,000 for each. For Eugene J. Sullivan the sureties were Thomas F. Tighe and William O'Brien, of Charlestown. For John A. Sullivan the sureties were Patrick and Thomas F. Tighe, of Charlestown, and Stephen and Johanna Chamberlain, of South Boston.

Both Found Guilty.

Eugene J. Sullivan and John A. Sullivan were found guilty of assault before the Superior Court at Cambridge at the November sitting in 1885. Eugene J. Sullivan was sentenced to three years in the Cambridge House of Correction. He was pardoned by Governor Oliver Ames on May 25, 1887. The usual conditions were attached to the pardon to the effect that the man should be of good behavior up to and after the expiration of the regular term of his sentence, with the added condition that "he shall neither directly nor indirectly engage in the sale of intoxicating liquor." The chronological record of the papers in the case follows:

Sullivan Case by Dates.

November 18, 1885—The jury empanelled.

November 19, 1885—Eugene J. Sullivan and John A. Sullivan were severally found guilty of assault. Eugene J. Sullivan's bonds were increased to $8,000.

November 24, 1885—Eugene J. Sullivan was sentenced to three years in the Cambridge House of Correction. John A. Sullivan was personally recognized in the sum of $100.

In the application for the pardon of Eugene J. Sullivan it is set forth that pardon is prayed on the ground that new evidence of great importance, tending to show that Driscoll came to his death from causes wholly disconnected from the assault, had been discovered; that Sullivan "is and always has been a quiet, law-abiding citizen, and a man of exemplary character"; that his record was clean, with the exception of this conviction.

Noted Men Asked Pardon.

It was further set forth that Sullivan's confinement and distress of mind attendant upon his consciousness of innocence were causing serious and permanent injury to his nervous system. A hearing before the Council was prayed for, that said Eugene J. Sullivan might have an opportunity of proving his innocence of the crime for which he was under sentence; first, by testimony of witnesses not called at the trial, and, second, by means of evidence discovered since the trial.

The concluding paragraph of the application says: "And we further pray, if it seems at said hearing that said Sullivan has not sufficiently proved his innocence of the crime charged against him, a consideration of the question whether the ends of justice have not been satisfied by the punishment already inflicted upon him."

The application was signed by ninety-seven persons. The list is headed by Alpheus B. Alger, former Senator; John R. Murphy, former Senator; John F. Hayes, former Senator; John E. Fitzgerald, former Fire Commissioner; ex-Governor William Claflin, ex-Governor Alexander H. Rice, the twelve jurors who returned the verdict, Henry Cabot Lodge, Patrick Maguire, ex-Collector Alanson W. Beard, ex-Congressman M. J. McEttrick, ex-Mayor Edward J. Glines, of Somerville; ex-Mayor James A. Fox, of Cambridge, and a number of former Aldermen of Cambridge, Representatives and Senators.

WATCHMAN KILLED BY MACHINERY

The first of the employes of the International Glue Company, No. 331 Marginal street, East Boston, who entered the factory to-day found the dead body of Thomas J. Riley, engineer and night watchman, lying mangled on the floor near a shafting. Riley had evidently started the machinery and then tried to oil or repair one of the shafts and had been caught in the belting.

KILLED SEEKING AID FOR SICK WIFE

NORWOOD, Feb. 14.—While answering his sick wife's call for aid, Dennis McCarthy plunged headlong down a steep stairway, fracturing his skull. He died a few hours later.

WHAT THE MINISTER SAYS

Is Most Convincing.

"I thought I would write you what Pyramid Pile Cure has done for me. I had a most aggravated case of bleeding piles; indeed I dreaded when I had to go to stool. One fifty cent box cured me. I feel like a new man. I have recommended it to others as being the most wonderful remedy known. It is indeed a great blessing to suffering humanity. You are at liberty to use this for all it is worth, and I hope it may do good." Rev. W. E. Carr, 355 No. Holbrook St., Danville, Va.

Clergymen (like all professional men who lead sedentary lives) are especially addicted to piles, in various forms, and are continually on the lookout for a remedy which will give relief, with little or no idea of obtaining a cure.

Recognizing this fact, Rev. Mr. Carr consents to the use of his name in order that other sufferers may know there is a cure called Pyramid Pile Cure, which is sold by druggists everywhere for the low price of fifty cents a package, and which will bring about for every one afflicted with piles the same beneficial results as in his own case. Be careful to accept no substitutes, and remember that there is no remedy "just as good."

A little book describing the causes and cure of piles is published by Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and will be sent free for the asking. All sufferers are advised to write for it, as it contains valuable information on the subject of piles.

Weak Kidneys

To any Kidney sufferer who has not tried my remedy I offer a full dollar's worth free. Not a mere sample—but a regular dollar bottle—standard size and staple.

There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk. The dollar bottle is free—because mine is no ordinary remedy, and I feel so sure of its results that I can afford to make this offer.

In the first place, my remedy does not treat the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which alone is responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy, the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves; this system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart and the liver and the stomach. For simplicity's sake I have called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves, and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others that weakness anywhere results in weakness everywhere.

This is why I treat not the kidney that is weak, but the ailing nerve that MAKES it weak. This is the secret of my success. This is why I can afford to do this unusual thing—to give away FREE the first dollar bottle, that ANY STRANGER may know how my remedy succeeds.

The offer is open to every one, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. Those who have tried it do not need the evidence. So you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. I will then send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle, standard size and staple. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar lay before him, and will send the bill to me. Write for the order to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 8 808, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

The Old Reliable
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY
PURE
There is no substitute

STUDENTS' CLUB SALE INTERESTS BOSTON SOCIETY

Prominent People in Charge of Departments And Vincent Club to Aid.

DALOZ WEDDING TONIGHT

One of the affairs of Lent, in which society will take a special interest, is the sale in aid of the Students' Club, scheduled to take place at the Vendome, Friday, March 17. Not only will the sale be under very smart patronage, but an additional bit of interest will be added to it by the Vincent Club girls who are to take part. They will help to furnish the entertainment and will assist in the tea room.

Mrs. James Lawrence, Jr., is president of the club, which is connected with Emmanuel Church. Miss Julia Leland will be in charge of the children's grab, and the piazza table, an innovation, will be under the guidance of Mrs. Ogden. The heads of the various departments are: Garden, Mrs. Charles H. Taylor, Jr.; baby and dolls, Mrs. Boylston Beals; household, Mrs. James Lawrence, Jr.; stocks, Miss Elizabeth Perry; lampshade and curtain, Mrs. Edward Holmes; cake and candy, Miss Olivia Thorndike; bundles, Mrs. Henry S. Grew, 2d. Mrs. Joseph Sargent will have charge of the tea room.

* * *

There is a well-defined rumor among local society members to the effect that Miss Alice Roosevelt is coming to Boston to spend a whole month during the Lenten season. She is, of course, coming to visit her grandparents, the George C. Lees, who are at present at their town house, No. 264 Beacon street. Miss Roosevelt's visit will come shortly after the Lees return to their home in Brookline, and she will seek the quite of that town to obtain a rest from the strenuous Washington season and also to recuperate for the summer festivities.

Another bit of news concerning a member of the Roosevelt family comes in the announcement that Miss Katherine Roosevelt, a sister of Miss Elfrida Roosevelt, whose engagement to Orne Clarke, of England, has just been announced, will have a double presentation next season, one in Boston and the other in New York.

Miss Roosevelt has a number of relatives in the metropolis, and she is a great favorite with them. So great is their liking for this youngest member of the Boston Roosevelt family that they are to give her a coming-out ball in New York, which will take place shortly after her coming-out affair in Boston.

Miss Katherine Roosevelt is the daughter of Mrs. T. J. Bowlker, of Commonwealth avenue, whose first husband was James Roosevelt, of New York, a cousin of the President.

The wedding this evening of Miss Evelina Louise Daloz, Mr. and Mrs. Laurent H. Daloz's daughter, and Guy Atwood Jackson, a son of Joseph Jackson, of Waltham, promises to be a unique affair. The proverbial wedding cake is to be dispensed with, and in its place each of the guests is to be presented with a tiny silver slipper and bag of rice. Another original feature of the affair will be the bride's gown, which is to be of white fagotted satin, trimmed with chantilly lace. The ceremony will take place at the Daloz family home, No. 28 Pleasant street, Dorchester. Miss Bessie B. Garwood, of Newark, N. J., is to be the maid of honor, and Norman, Jacobsen, of Waltham, the best man. Fred Atwood and Everett Ryan, of Waltham, and Albert R. Daloz, of Dorchester, will serve as ushers. The ceremony is to be only for those nearest of kin and the most intimate friends, but the reception will be a much larger affair. The bride and groom will leave for a honeymoon in the South and will receive after June 1 at their new home, No. 75 Lonsdale street, Dorchester.

* * *

Bayard Tuckerman and Miss N. R. Tuckerman, who have been in Naples for the past six months, have returned and are at the Somerset for a short time before opening their home on Commonwealth avenue. Their arrival was unexpected, as it was understood that they were to remain abroad until next Spring.

STATE NEEDS TRADE SCHOOLS

"For a long time it has been recognized that Massachusetts is destined to lose her industrial footing unless some system of education shall be adopted leading to a higher grade of manufactures," declares Henry Lewis Johnson, one of the principal movers in a conference between educational and labor interests, planned at the Exchange Club to-morrow at 3 o'clock. The purpose of the conference is to establish a policy which will ultimately put the problem of technical education in the arts and crafts before the Legislature for action.

GUILD MIGHT LEAD PARTY

While Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., put himself upon record as not being a seeker for the Republican nomination for Governor of the State at the dinner of the Middlesex Club, yet he gave his hearers the impression that he would not decline it if it were offered to him.

The speech came as a surprise from Mr. Guild, but his friends declared after it was over that it made him stronger if anything as a candidate for the nomination.

"No unselfish man will run after the nomination for Governor," said the Lieutenant Governor, "and no brave man will run away from it."

PLANNING TO REMOVE DISEASED PRISONERS

In line with Governor Douglas's recommendation in his inaugural address to the Legislature, the Prison Commissioners have declared, practically, for a new prison to relieve the crowded condition at Charlestown. One purpose of this is to remove the sufferers from diseases of a tuberculosis nature from contact with the other prisoners.

Away with Catarrh!

It's Loathsome. It's Disgusting.

Instant Relief and Permanent Cure Secured by the Use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Here's strong evidence of the quickness and sureness of that wonderful remedy, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "For years I was a victim of Chronic Catarrh—tried many remedies, but no cure was effected until I had procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. First application gave me instant relief, and in an incredibly short while I was absolutely cured."—James Headley, Dundee, N. Y.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves in 30 minutes. 21

Sold by WM. H. KNIGHT, 97 Court St., and LEWIS & CO., 145 Wash. St.

COURT SAYS MRS. EDWARDS MUST HANG

Pathetic Parting of Condemned Mother and Her Little Daughter, Alma.

CHILD GOES TO TUSKEGEE

Special to the Boston American.

READING, Pa., Feb. 14.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has refused to reopen the case of Greason, the negro sentenced to hang for his part in the murder of Mrs. Kate Edwards's husband, and Mrs. Edwards has been acquainted with this fact.

Little Alma, the prison-born child, has been taken from the jail, and in a paroxysm of grief over the separation, Mrs. Edwards, who is to hang with Gleason, tried to kill herself by leaping head foremost from the door of her cell to the stone flagging below. Owing to her emaciated condition she was easily overcome.

It was the first time since her imprisonment and sentence of death that she has tried to harm herself. The prison physician attributes it to the shock she experienced in having her child torn from her arms and the news of the Supreme Court's decision after her exoneration of Greason and her later confession.

Alma was taken to Philadelphia and turned over to a Sister of Charity. The child will be placed in Booker T. Washington's school in Tuskegee, Ala.

Mrs. Edwards spent the entire night in getting ready the clothes that Alma was to put on. The remaining clothing was neatly packed in a small telescope bag given to her by one of the jail officials for that purpose. The mother was awake all night praying alongside the cot of her little girl. At 4 o'clock in the morning there was a knock at her cell door. The hour of the parting had come. The child's hair was moistened with her mother's tears.

Little Alma knew she was going to put on her best clothes, something that she was allowed only on Sunday.

"Is to-day Sunday?" she asked several times, but received no answer. Instead, the heart-broken mother leaned over and kissed her. The warden and Mrs. Newcome remained in the cell with Mrs. Edwards, and slowly she became more reconciled. Finally she said:

"I hope Alma may grow up to be good, and that she will never hear of her mother's disgrace. I have parted with all the rest of my children, and now I must give up my little Alma. But it is for the best; it is God's will."

WOMAN LONG ILL VANISHES

Mrs. Nannie L. Hyde, wife of Louis S. Hyde, of No. 815 Columbus avenue, has been missing since Wednesday night. Her husband and daughter are distracted at her disappearance and have notified the police. It is thought that the woman is temporarily insane on account of a year's illness.

She is described as a handsome woman, forty-two years old, of medium complexion, black hair, brown eyes, five feet eight inches tall and about 143 pounds in weight.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE SLAUGHTERED

Russian Soldiers in Fatal Fight With Populace at Lodz.

42 KILLED, OVER 200 HURT

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Women and children slaughtered by soldiers in fierce conflicts with the populace that raged in five quarters of Lodz is the story that comes in dispatches from Russia to-day.

The fighting was unusually obstinate on the part of the strikers, who were armed with revolvers, which they used freely in resisting the troops.

Reports place the number killed at forty-two, with more than two hundred wounded, but it is believed the casualties were far greater than this.

Many women and children were among the killed and wounded.

RUSSIA WILLING TO PAY INDEMNITY NORTH SEA CASE

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The summing up of the British and Russian agents in the North Sea inquiry has been heard by the international commission. The Russian summary asserts that the firing on the fishermen was fully justified, but says the Czar's Government is willing to indemnify the survivors and families of the victims. Admiral Fournier will call a meeting for public announcement of the decision, which is not expected for several days.

The summary of the British case declares:

First, that no torpedo boats or torpedo boat destroyers were in the vicinity of the incident, as shown by the declarations of the fishermen and the official statements of various governments that no torpedo boats belonging to their fleets were in that neighborhood; second, that fire was opened without sufficient reason and was continued for an unreasonable time after the mistake had been detected; third, that no effort was made to succor the sinking ships or wounded; fourth, that not the slightest irregularity was shown in the conduct of the innocent fishing fleet.

The Russian agent held that the testimony showed that torpedo boats were present and that the firing was warranted. The Russian statement closed, however, with a declaration of profound regret at the fact that innocent lives had been sacrificed and announced the willingness of the Russian Government to pay an indemnity to the survivors and the families of the victims, leaving the amount and partition of the indemnity to The Hague tribunal.

DR. KELLY FOR MEAD'S PLACE

At a meeting, held under the auspices of the Democratic Town Committee, of Watertown, Dr. Michael J. Kelly was indorsed for the position of Medical Examiner for Newton, Watertown, Waltham and Weston, now held by Dr. Julian A. Mead. About one hundred were present.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ITCHING ECZEMA

In July, 1883, I began to break out with Eczema on my head, legs and arms, and began treatment with local doctors, but did not get much relief. They said the disease had become chronic. I then quit them and tried various ointments and soaps for another two years, but as soon as cold weather came I was as bad off as ever, so I finally decided to let medicine alone, and for twelve or thirteen years did nothing towards curing the Eczema, except bathing. This seemed to do about as much good as anything I had tried. During the time I lost about one-half of my hair. I began S. S. S. doubtful of a cure, because the disease had run so long, but soon discovered your medicine was doing me good, and continued to take it. I used seven bottles, when I was completely cured not having a single spot on my body, which before was almost completely covered. F. C. NORFOLK.

1017 Hackberry St., Ottumwa, Ia.

The head, feet and hands are usually the parts affected, though the disease appears on other parts of the body. While external applications allay the itching and burning temporarily, it is the acids thrown off by the blood that cause the irritation and eruptions upon the skin. The acids must be neutralized and the system cleansed of all humors and poisons before the cure is permanent. S. S. S. is guaranteed entirely free of Potash, Arsenic and other minerals.

Book on skin and its diseases free.

Medical advice furnished free.

SSS

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—DIVORCES

STRICTLY PRIVATE advice and book on divorce free; prompt, reliable, efficient; references everywhere, success all counties in Mass.; lowest fees, easily paid; our only office. LAWYER CHAS. C. ALLEN, 47 Court st., Boston.

ADVICE free; divorces quickly, cheaply; everything confidential. AM. LAW ASSN., 7 Water st., room 702.

IF YOU ARE IN TROUBLE consult us on law and domestic relations. Advice free. 43 Tremont st., room 314.

DOGS, CATS, ETC.

$25.00 REWARD.

INFORMATION wanted of a Boston terrier bitch, lost or stolen in Chelsea in March, 1904; dark brindle body, all white head, cut ears, tight screw tail, one black nail on forepaw; answers to name Babbie; will reward any information. H 4, Boston American.

TWO white French poodle pups. 22 Warner st., Hudson, Mass.

STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

STORE TO LET.

In the flourishing city of Taunton, with an established dry goods trade; all modern improvements, steam heat and fixtures; store 100 by 20; fine opening for dry goods and ladies' clothing. Address MANHEIM, Taunton, Mass.

HOTELS.

WOMEN TRAVELLING ALONE should go direct to the Franklin Square House, 11 East Newton st., Boston; cheap, safe, warm, conveniently located; rates 75c., $1 and $1.25 per day; operated by the philanthropic association known as the Franklin Square House.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

SHORTHAND, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc.; individual instruction, day or evening; none too old too learn; call or send for circular. BOSTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 372 Boylston st.

PATENTS.

C. S. GOODING, M. E., 28 School, Boston—The only office designing machinery, soliciting patents, conducting patent suits; send for pamphlet; draftsmen supplied by day. Tel. M. 5146.

YACHTS AND BOATS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A 21-foot yacht, sloop rig, new sails and rigging, large cabin and self-draining cockpit; will sell outright or exchange for gasolene launch or dory. G. F. BROOKS, 387 Western ave., Cambridge, Mass.

For Sale, Purchase and Exchange.

IMPORTED souvenirs for advertising purposes, high novelty. UNIVERSAL ADVERTISING CO., East Boston.

TYPEWRITERS.

SAVE MONEY—Good machines; write or call. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 38 Bromfield st.

CIGARS UNITED

Look for this shield on the window when you buy cigars—it stands for uniform quality in the cigar you like best.

We Specially Mention for This Week

A SPLENDID 5-CENT CIGAR

THE BENEFACTOR SUPERIOR has come to be the largest selling cigar in our stores.

A quarter's worth will convince any smoker of nickel goods that its equal is not sold in this country for the price. TRY IT TO-DAY.

5c. Straight; $5.00 per 100; $2.50 Box of 50

United Cigar Stores Co.

Stores in Principal Cities. 12 Stores in Boston.

CLOTHING.

BIG BARGAINS

—AT OUR—

This Week's Sale

THE GOODS ADVERTISED for this week's bargain sale represent some of the season's choicest and best selling merchandise. Our policy will not permit us to carry them any longer. Low prices is the only power that can create quick and decisive selling, and in consequence all thought of profit or gain have been banished. Rest assured there are bargains overflowing at this week's great bargain sale.

ALL WOOL double-breasted genuine Glastonbury underwear, the $1.50 kind, only $1.15 this week.

STORM-PROOF double-breasted Russian cloth vests, in various colors, $2.50 quality, at $1.69 this week.

MEN'S big fur driving coats, good quality, $6.00, better grades $8.00, extra fine quality $10.00; every coat worth double the price we ask for it.

BEST 50c. winter caps ever sold in Boston, our clean-up sale price 29c. this week.

BIG fur long gauntlet mittens, actual $2 value mittens, at only 85c. a pair this week.

REGULAR 50c. and 75c. extra heavy double-breasted fleece wool men's underwear, end-of-the-season price 35c. this week.

ALL-WOOL cloth reefer coats, best lamb's wool lined, a fine $5 value at $2.98 this week.

BEST regular $2.50 men's high four-buckle overshoes for men, bargain price $1.70 this week.

MARK-DOWN price all-wool latest style men's heavy blue kersey cloth winter overcoats, a fine $10 value at $6.48 this week.

MEN'S flannel night robes, good $1 quality, only 47c. each this week.

MEN'S regular $1.50 wool sweaters, bargain price 90c. this week.

MEN'S white negligee shirts, regular $1 grade, only 36c. this week.

SCOTCH WOOL and worsted gloves, best 50c. grades, only 23c. a pair this week.

GENUINE alligator Boston bags, $2.50 and $3 bags at $1.48 each this week.

ANOTHER big cut in price, heavy turn-down band Scotch havelock winter caps, only 33c. this week.

MEN'S all-fur driving caps, double turn-down bands, $3 grades at a quick sale price, $1.35 this week.

SHEEPSKIN lined leather jackets, best $6 value made, only $4.75 this week.

WORKINGMEN'S best heavy $1.50 overshoes, our bargain price this week only 95c.

FIRST quality regular 75c. men's low rubbers, mark-down price 48c. this week.

MARK DOWN sale price, horse blankets at almost your own price, 75c. and upwards.

MEN'S rubber boots, greatest bargains yet, see good ones at $1.98, better grades at $2.48, and the very best made at $2.98 this week.

BEST QUALITY of all-pure lamb's wool white underwear for men, a fine $1.50 grade at 85c. each this week.

MEN'S blue flannel shirts, our prices and qualities the greatest bargains in Boston; good ones 95c., better grades $1.47, and the very best $1.98; save money and buy at this week's bargain sale.

BEST 50c. unlaundered men's white shirts made, our bargain price 39c. this week.

MEN'S best beaver cloth reefer coats, a varied assortment to pick from, $10 values, at our bargain sale $4.79 this week.

TAILORS' sample overcoats made in the most stylish patterns of cashmere and Scotch mixtures, a fine lot of high price values to select from at $7.98; $15 and $20 qualities in this lot.

A LOT of sample unlined reindeer and mocha dress gloves for men; a good $1 value, only 25c. a pair; come early if you want these bargains.

MEN'S all-sheepskin vests, we're closing out the regular $2.50 quality at $1.69 this week.

WORKINGMEN'S lambs' wool lined canvas coats; immense bargains; good ones $1.90, better grades $2.40, best kind made $2.90; sizes to fit largest men same price.

LONG-HAIRED Russian dogskin fur gauntlet auto gloves; a fine $3.50 value at $1.98 a pair this week.

WORKINGMEN'S PANTS—Extra heavy all-wool genuine Dickey cloth pants; none better made to wear; bargain price $1.98 this week.

MEN'S black jersey knit fine all-wool house coats; regular price $4, sale price $2.48 this week.

EXTRA heavy waterproof covert cloth coats for workingmen; all best lambs' wool lined; actual value $4.50; bargain price $3.48 this week.

DAN'L HAYS' heavy unlined Plymouth buck gloves; these are $1 gloves; bargain price 60c. this week.

REGULAR 75c. quality fleece-lined heavy Saranac calfskin gloves; mark down price 48c. this week.

WORKINGMEN—Buy our never-rip overalls and jumper coats; none better made; every one warranted; sizes to fit all men; price 49c.

TRUNKS of all kinds; we're showing wonderful values in all styles of steamer trunks, canvas-covered trunks, zinc trunks, and our prices you will find remarkably low this week.

ON SALE THIS WEEK, another lot of those fine quality $2 dress suit cases at 89c. this week.

BRIDGEMEN'S CHICAGO GLOVES, Sweet Orr's union-made overalls and workingmen's pants; prices the lowest in Boston.

CARDIGAN JACKETS—Closing out $2 and $2.50 cardigans at $1.47 each this week.

$4 SWEATERS, double knit, extra heavy, all-wool, athletic sweaters; sale price $2.48 this week.

FELTS AND RUBBERS, leather moccasins, larrigans, motormen's high overshoes, long arctic socks, long felt socks, Klondike socks; an immense stock to select from at about one-half of the original cost.

ALL GRAIN LEATHER long-legged sea boots, $4.50 quality $3.48; workingmen's high lace shoes, $2.50 grade $1.69, and a lot more of other shoe bargains this week.

UNION HAT CO.

139 Hanover St., Cor. Union,

Below Washington St.

THE BALL ROOM.

BEST school in Boston; beginners taken any time; class or private; lady and gentlemen teachers; send for our circular before joining elsewhere. PROF. HEINEMANN, 176 Tremont st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—In subway car, Boylston street, small leather purse containing change, one foreign coin. Owner can have by calling at Classified Dept., Boston American.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOUR MACHINE won't work, ring up Oxford 1351-2; an expert machine man always ready to answer calls. STERN CO., 15 Essex st.

CITY OF BOSTON.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT of Boston invites proposals for furnishing 830,000 pounds of iron castings under one contract, and 20,000 pounds of composition castings under another contract, and giving bond of a surety company on each contract in $2,000. Only proposals obtained at the office, City Hall, signed by bidder and there left before 12 M. Tuesday, February 21, 1905, with a certified check for $500 for each contract, payable to and to be the property of the City if the proposal is not carried out, will then and there be publicly opened and read. The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals and to give preference to bidders paying the trade unions rate of wages.

EUGENE S. SULLIVAN,
Water Commissioner.

LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—State House, Boston, Feb. 6, 1905. The Committee on Public Charitable Institutions will give a hearing to parties interested in Senate bill 16, from files, to establish Massachusetts hospital for consumptives; Senate petition 119 relative to matter for new State sanatorium for consumptive and tubercular patients, at Room No. 440, State House, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M. FRANK M. CHASE, Chairman. ISAAC E. WILLETTS, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—State House, Boston, Feb. 8, 1905. The Committee on Fisheries and Game will give a hearing to parties interested in House Bill No. 214, on petition of Wm. C. Dunham for legislation to extend the period during which the shooting of quail on the island of Nantucket shall be forbidden, at Room No. 505, State House, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. MOODY KIMBALL, Chairman. CHARLES W. PARADISE, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—State House, Boston, Feb. 9, 1905. The committee on insurance will give a hearing to parties interested in House bill No. 444 relative to fire insurance companies and the appointment of referees; House bill No. 445 to amend the standard form of fire insurance; and Senate bill No. 145 to incorporate The Massachusetts Police Mutual Aid Association, at Room No. 505, State House, on Thursday, Feb. 16th, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. F. M. HEATH, Chairman. EDWARD H. O'BRIEN, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—State House, Boston, Feb. 8, 1905. The Committee on Harbors and Public Lands will give a hearing to parties interested in House Bill No. 271, for legislation to dredge and widen a channel off the southerly shore of Quincy, Hough's Neck, at Room No. 425, State House, on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. HARRIE C. HUNTER, Chairman. EDWIN C. McINTIRE, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—State House, Boston, Feb. 13, 1905.—The Committee on Roads and Bridges will give a hearing to parties interested in House Bill No. 503, for widening Washington street, West Roxbury, and making it a State highway, at room No. 426, State House, on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. A. B. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman. WILLIAM E. WEEKS, Clerk of the Committee.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Write Today for Bargain List.

WOOD PIANO CO.,

180 TREMONT STREET

YOUR OLD PIANO or organ as first payment on any piano in our stock, or a small amount in cash, balance on terms to suit; exclusive representative for the following makes: Ernest Gabler & Bro., J. & C. Fischer, Hardman, Peole and other high-grade makes; several new Chickering & Sons, upright and grand; Henry F. Miller, Ivers & Pond, Hallet & Davis, Emerson; all standard makes, in good order, at prices that will appeal to careful buyers; write us to-day for full information. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

KRANICH & BACH UPRIGHT in good order, special low price. WOOD PIANO COMPANY, 180 Tremont st.

IVERS & POND—Four of these fine pianos for less than one-third original price; see these bargains; write us today. WOOD PIANO COMPANY, 180 Tremont st.

HENRY F. MILLER UPRIGHTS—See us before you purchase; write us for full description; these pianos have been used carefully; see us and save money.

A POSTAL CARD MAY SAVE $50. WE CARRY IN STOCK pianos of all makes; we guarantee lowest prices; this means something to you; write us to-day for full list, easy pay plan. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont St.

RENT A PIANO—3 months, $10; allow rent within one year toward purchase of that or any piano you may select; squares, $5 to $50; organs, $3 to $35; uprights, $75 to $450; all makes, new or second hand. BLAKE'S, 564 Washington st.; elevator; established 1869.

HENRY F. MILLER PIANO, $65.00; round-cornered, carved legs. CHAS. PONCILLE, Magoun square, Somerville.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LIVE MAN WANTED for each State in the Union (except the six New England States, which have just been sold and a strong company formed) to organize State syndicates preliminary to forming State companies and industrial enterprises, based on three valuable and popular household inventions, all patented during the last six months. For particulars address or call upon ROBT. LAWRENCE, room 30, Journal Building, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Drug store in New Bedford, up to date, 16-tap soda fountain and apparatus to charge fountain; location on a corner that has few superiors, cars stop at door; rent $25; will sell at a sacrifice of $2,800 cash, cost $5,000; proprietor sick in bed and cannot engage in the drug business any longer. T 132, Boston American.

COAL AND WOOD AND FURNITURE MOVING BUSINESS.

Two horses, 4 wagons, 2 pungs, etc.; can be bought low; owner has other business. GEO. E. KIMBALL, 350 Warren st., Roxbury.

BACK BAY RESTAURANT, European plan, for sale, good business, good prices, well fitted up, receipts over $100 per day. Investigate, price $2,000, terms. F. W. BROAD & CO., 28 School st.

SALOON for sale; good opportunity for right party; good location; low rent; license secured for coming year. Address NARRAGANSETT BREWING CO., Providence, R. I.

A GROCERY, bakery, 4 rooms con., set range, set tubs; rent $15; price $125, part cash. Apply 12 Kent st., Roxbury, bet. 10-12 a. m.; no agents.

INVENTOR wants man with capital to push big game and advertising specialty. Address W. J. McLEAN, 2 Upland road, Everett, Mass.

SPOT CASH PAID (privately) for stocks, stores, any kind, anywhere. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARGAINS—Singer $5, White $5, New Home $7, Wheeler & Wilson $5, Standard $9, Domestic $10, Wilcox & Gibbs $43, Demarest $6.50, Raymond $5; needles for all machines; all makes rented and repaired. DOMESTIC, NEW HOME & HOUSEHOLD AGENCY, 19 Avon st.; telephone 1352 Oxford.

$19 TO $50—New sewing machines, highest grades, warranted and kept in order for 10 years. DOMESTIC, NEW HOME & HOUSEHOLD AGENCY, 19 Avon st., opp. side entrance Jordan Marsh Co.; telephone 1352 Oxford.

ALL MAKES—Second-hand, $3 to $10; new, $17.50 to $65; machines rented; repairs and supplies. ROXBURY SEWING MACHINE AGENCY, 28 Warren st., opp. Dudley st. L station; telephone, Roxbury 934-3.

GREAT-STOCK-SALE-TODAY—New drop-head machines, all kinds, at great sacrifice in price. STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO., 173 Tremont st.

MEDICAL.

MRS. DR. ROBERTS' MONTHLY REMEDIES

have saved thousands of women from suicide; why should you despair or lose courage when relief is at hand? The best that Medical Science has known is yours and the benefits of my superior knowledge are freely given to any sufferer who may ask. My successes of the past 20 years have placed me upon the highest pinnacle of fame in the treatment of all female irregularities. Remember, you are absolutely safe and sure. I offer $5,000 for any case I fail to relieve in 24 hours. Remedies sent by mail if desired, $2. My licensed lying-in hospital is open for the reception of all confinement cases. Office 133 Tremont St. Hours 9-8, Sunday 1-5.

Ladies, Don't

Waste time and money and ruin your health with pills, worthless drugs or operations. Get Old Dr. Jackson's monthly remedy. It has saved thousands of women from suicide. Don't fret or worry, but call at once. Absolutely safe and sure. $5,000 for a case we fail to relieve in 24 hours. At office, by mail, $2. Specialist for 60 years. There is positively no other place in Boston where you can get so quick, safe and easy relief as you can at this office. Advice free, lady assistant, private hospital, trained nurses, strict privacy, lowest rates. Hrs. 9-8, Sun. 1-5. Old Dr. Jackson's, 233 Tremont st., cor. Eliot. The oldest and most reliable specialist in N. E. No charge unless relieved.

Mrs. Dr. Ward Medical Co.

Office 218 Tremont St., Room 211.

[illegible]

Ladies having any kind of trouble call on Mrs. Ward, who has opened an office in Boston for sale of her wonderful remedies, which have effected marvelous cures in the Central and Western States. Private home, every comfort, for those wishing to stay under her personal care. Lying-in Hospital connected. Consultations free. Advice reliable, treatment absolutely safe and in all cases effective. Medicine by mail or at office, $2. Letters answered immediately. Hours 9-9; Sun. 11-2.

MRS. DR. ROBERTSON Office 144 Tremont St.

My monthly remedy is absolutely safe and sure. One trial will convince you. I guarantee to cure in 24 hours or money refunded. Confinements taken. Hours 9 to 7. Sundays 1 to 5.

Mrs. Dr. AMES Office 165 Tremont St.

The old reliable specialist in female diseases. Ladies attended exclusively by ladies. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Ladies $5. Private home for patients desiring our personal care. Advice free. Hrs. 9-7; Sun. 3-5.

Dr. & Mrs. Hale Office 165 Tremont St.

[illegible] female diseases, a cure guaranteed for $5; ladies, my medicine is a wonder, try it; office or mail, $2; private home for those wishing our personal care; advice free; hrs., 10-7; Sun. 3-5.

Old Dr. Hall OFFICE 3 BEACON ST., near Parker House. Oldest established office. Regular physician; treatment safe and skilful; all letters truthfully answered. Hours 9-9. Sundays 10-3.

DR. GORDON Office 532 Tremont st. Oldest established and most reliable specialist in women's diseases; lowest prices. Hours 9-8. Sundays 11-3.

MRS. DR. ALYS OFFICE 544 TREMONT ST., Boston's leading LADY specialist in female diseases. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sun. 1 to 6 p. m.

MRS. DR. J. E. BISHOP.

OFFICE, 178 TREMONT ST.

OLDEST and most reliable office for treatment of female diseases. Hours, 10-7.

Mrs. Dr. Allen Office 227 Tremont st. Specialist in female diseases; ladies $10, licensed lying-in hospital connected; advice free; hours, 9-9; Sundays, 1-4.

MRS. DR. WILLIAMS

Office 144 Tremont st. LADIES IN TROUBLE I GUARANTEE YOUR CURE FOR $5.

LYING-IN HOME

PRIVATE licensed home; ladies taken before and during confinement. Address P. O. Box 2,459.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

AT WEST END—51 Garden st.—Two connecting rooms, furnished, one flight, bath same floor, open plumbing and gas; price low.

ROOMS—Back parlor, open grate, two squares, heat, hot and cold water. 371 Columbus ave.

HOTEL SANFORD, cor. Brookline and Wash. sts.—Two lovely sunny rooms overlooking park; steam heat, elevator, etc. Inquire Suite No. 7.

ROOM, with heat and gas, light housekeeping allowed, working people. 11 Warrenton st.

TO LET—Two parlors, piano; kitchen and dining room furnished; other desirable rooms. 441 Shawmut ave., opp. Park.

TOURISTS—Double parlors, steam, hot water, tel. and breakfast, $1 per day. 218 Columbus av., suite 3.

WARREN AV., No. 45—Nicely furnished and well heated rooms by day or week.

7 ASHBURTON PL., Cook's Hotel—Rooms, including meals, $1.25-$1.50 per day; choice table.

26 UNION PK.—Clean, comfortable furnished rooms, moderate rates.

27 RUTLAND ST.—Nice heated rooms; 2 connecting housekeeping; lodging; $1.50 up.

30 WORCESTER SQ.—Cheerful, sunny dining room, suitable for l. h. or business purposes.

30 WORCESTER SQ.—Warm sq. and side rooms, singly or en suite; rent cheap.

32 DERNE ST.—Square room, bath-room floor, well heated; also back parlor.

32 UNION PK.—Large back parlor, clean and warm; modern conveniences.

33 HANCOCK ST.—Two desirable furnished rooms; heat, hot and cold water.

40 HANCOCK ST.—Attic and square room; hot and cold water; first-class table.

46 UNION PK.—Large front square, bath floor, h. and c. w.; also large side room.

56 WEST CEDAR ST.—Front room, steam heat; also used for light housekeeping; first floor.

60 CLARENDON ST.—Pleasant, sunny room; reasonable.

115 APPLETON ST.—Well furnished, clean, warm rooms, by the day; Tel. 1163-3 Tremont.

124 HUNTINGTON AVE., Suite 4—Desirable furnished, steam-heated room; reasonable.

203 WEST NEWTON ST.—Parlor, hot and cold water, $4; telephone.

280 COLUMBUS AV.—Steam heat, sq. and side rooms, all conveniences.

465 SHAWMUT AVE.—Finely fur. rms., first floor, use of kitchen, $3; side rm., $1.25; heat.

546 TREMONT ST.—To let, very desirable square and side rooms, en suite or single, with private bath.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—At once, first-class cutters on women's fine shoes; steady work until July 1st, 1905. Apply to THOMAS G. PLANT COMPANY, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

School for Watchmaking.

YOUNG MEN—There is a steady demand for good competent watchmakers and repairers; I will guarantee to teach anyone the watchmaker's trade. Write for circulars explaining particulars. H. KAUFMAN, 977 Washington st., Boston.

IMPORTANT

To those wishing International Correspondence School's text books without instruction. N 14, Boston American.

PAINTERS' UNION NO. 11.

Special meeting Tuesday evening to act upon by-laws; all should attend.

AGENTS everywhere in N. E. for household specialties; exclusive territory, rapid sellers, big commission. VICTORIA SPECIALTY CO., 43 Tremont st., Boston.

AT BOWEN'S, 43 Portland st.—Farmers, married couples, blacksmith, woodsmen.

AT TABER'S—Hotel clerk, out of town; order cook for night work, city; order cook, out of town, go at once; slide man, city. 48 Summer st.

CHAUFFEUR—The Dudley Auto School will make you a first-class chauffeur in six weeks for $25; instruction includes construction and road demonstration. 108 Dudley st., room 12, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FOR $50 I will make you a practical chauffeur and repair man; training by actual work on cars. Address P. O. Box 51, Malden, Mass.

MEN can make $5 to $10 a day selling unbreakable glass lamp chimneys; can throw on the floor and stand on them without breaking them. C. J. & A. G. BROWN & CO., 209 Harvard st., Cambridgeport, Mass.; tel. 1,477-2.

MEN wanted everywhere, tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; permanent occupation, good pay. AMERICAN UNION, Pontiac bldg., Chicago.

TRUSTWORTHY PERSON, each district, to manage business for wholesale house; $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced; previous experience unnecessary; position permanent. GENERAL MANAGER, 800 Como Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Young men to learn the automobile business and take position; salary not less than $20 to $35 weekly; open day and eve. THE E. S. G. SCHOOLS, 61 and 63 Court st., Boston.

WANTED—500 cotton mill help, 200 cotton weavers, 50 families, to start new mill. Write CHARLES M. NEWTON, Woonsocket, R. I.

WANTED—At once, first-class operators on Goodyear rapid stitcher, good work and plenty of it. HILLIARD & TABOR, Haverhill, Mass.

WANTED—Operator on Ideal lasting machine, also good pullers-over on Goodyear welts. HILLIARD & TABOR, Haverhill, Mass.

WOODSMEN—Head choppers, teamsters, none but experienced men wanted, steady work. J. E. HENRY & SONS CO., Lincoln, N. H.

WANTED—Good able-bodied men, age 21 to 30, for locomotive firemen; experience not necessary. Apply to H. W. CARROLL, 62 Sudbury st., room 3.

1,000 MEN AND BOYS WANTED DAILY—Shaves, 1c to 15c; haircuts, 2c to 25c. HALL'S BARBER SCHOOL, 814 Washington st., Boston.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AT ASCENSION SOCIETY, 6 FERDINAND ST.

LADY PARTNER in Back Bay employment bureau; ability and recommendations of high grade required.

GENERAL—Any nationality; references; good wages.

COLORED HELP for hospital work and attendant.

ELDERLY WOMAN—Working housekeeper and attend store.

AT TABER'S—Place girl, waitresses, commercial and family hotels, city and out of town; kitchen girls; cleaners; bundle washer, city hotel. 48 Summer st.

FIVE WOMEN to learn flower and landscape painting, plenty of work at good pay sent to your home; free instructions. A. V. PRESTON, 250 West 14th st., N. Y.

HOME WORK—$9 to $15, no canvassing, $5 to $6 weekly working evenings; experience unnecessary; enclose stamp for instructions, sample, etc. Address B. WILSON & CO., 603 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

JAPANESE waltzing mice or 5 jumping napkin rings free; cost you no money. MOUSE CO., box 713, Manchester, N. H.

LADIES having fancy work to sell, embroideries, battenberg, drawnwork; also to do order work; stamped envelope. LADIES' EXCHANGE, 34 Monroe st., Chicago.

LADIES—2 hours each day devoted to pleasant, fascinating work will net you $10-$12 week; send 10c. for sample and particulars. THE BRADFORD CO., North Reading, Mass.

LADIES—$30 thousand copying letters, no mailing to friends or furnishing addresses; stamped envelope particulars. U. S. ADVERTISING CO., Dept. 311, Chicago.

LADIES—$25 thousand copying short letters at home; material sent free everywhere; send stamped addressed envelope for copy of letter and full particulars. EASTERN CO., 817 Heed bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES and gentlemen to gild tickets; best paying home work; particulars stamped, addressed envelope. G. DEVEER, 25 E. 14th st., New York.

MIDDLE-AGED lady wanted to sell our family medicine boxes; good pay and chance for advancement. Address Dr. A. M. DAM, 12 Verndale st., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—A night order cook. 114 Dorchester st., South Boston.

WANTED—Young woman to learn operative dentistry; no extracting; pay at start, increasing to $25 to $50 per week. DR. H. E. RAGON, Bath, Maine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AMERICAN young man, 29, handy at anything, $10 a month, board. R 40, Boston American.

AUDITING or position wanted by a thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, age 34; first-class references furnished. G 55, Boston American.

A YOUNG MAN wishes position as cook in restaurant; best of references given. Address C 177, Boston American.

BOWEN'S, 43 Portland st., the place for reliable farm and woodsmen; married couples; tel.

CLERK in cigar store, 3 years' experience; good ref. Address D 12, Boston American.

COMPOSITOR, straight matter or ads, steady man, city or country, wants position. D 10, Boston American.

I UNDERSTAND soda and ice cream business, also baking; private recipes for sirups and all; best character, references. L., 102½ Charles st., Fitchburg, Mass.

JANITOR or care of houses; reliable man wants position. Address REV. A. W. SUNDELOF, 779 Shawmut ave., Roxbury.

LIGHT WORK by first-class plumber; full kit tools; janitor, watchman, handy man, caretaker; city or country; can do some carpenter, mason, painting; reference. WILTON, 510½ Elm st., New Haven, Conn.

MIDDLE-AGED man wants a position as stableman on a small place where he can make himself useful in general; best of references. FRED T. FENLEY, 73 Washington st., Medford, Mass.

MAN, 35, strictly temperate, would accept any employment, fair pay. Box 814, Lowell, Mass.

SITUATION wanted by a young man of 22 yrs. as assistant bookkeeper or general office work; first-class references; $12 start. Address G 76, Boston American.

YOUNG MAN wants a few hours' work of any kind mornings. W. O. KING, 724A Shawmut av.

$25 TO anyone securing me a job as porter, watchman, teaming or anything; not afraid of work. B 21, Boston American.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AT ASCENSION SOCIETY, 6 FERDINAND ST. NO CHARGES TO EMPLOYERS. ALL HAVE REFERENCES.

TABLE—Experienced, country hotel or genteel city boarding house.

COOK—Long, excellent references; moderately sized family; wages $5.

GENERAL—Smart, strong colored; day or permanent.

GIRL—15, any light work; children or general.

A LADY who has spent several seasons in Florida would like position as traveling companion to elderly couples or young lady spending winter in the South and east coast Florida; can attend to transportation, wardrobe, manicure, etc. G. 28, Boston American.

CAPABLE Irish girl, excellent cook, laundress; loves children; good ref. 25A Blue Hill av.

COMPETENT col. girl wants gen. housework, private fam. 45 Kendall st., Roxbury, 2d floor.

DRESSMAKER wants work, $1.60 per day. MISS BACHELDER, 2,670 Washington st., Roxbury.

FIRST-CLASS colored laundress wants wash, to take home or go out. MRS. B., 116 Camden st., suite 3, city.

POSITION wanted by a capable, trustworthy Nova Scotia Protestant woman as housekeeper in a widower's family; used to children; reference given. H 12, American.

POSITION wanted by an experienced Protestant woman to take care of an invalid, or would be housekeeper for an aged couple; reference given. Y 9, Boston American.

STENOGRAPHER desires permanent position. H 10, Boston American.

SEAMSTRESS would like work by the day. 203 Hampshire st., Cambridge.

WANTED—Situation as cook or housekeeper; in or out of town; best of references. Call at 162 Heath st.

WANTED—Housekeeper's position by Protestant woman of 30; respectable parties. Address U 2, Boston American.

YOUNG, strong green girl wants work of any kind. Call 8 Lawrence st., off Berkeley.

REAL ESTATE.

$150—Cape Cod farm, $1 weekly; good soil. HOMESTEAD TRUST, 600 Penn Mutual Bldg.

FARMS, $1 down, $1 week; 10 acres, $100; good soil, plenty of wood. BARTLETT, 89 Court.

I PAY CASH (privately) for anything you will sell anywhere. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COME and see our new coaches, broughams, landaus, hearses and casket wagons; designs original, quality superior, prices reasonable, terms accommodating; also bargains in second hand. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, SON & CO., 116-124 Merrimac st.

RUM DRIVEN FROM CAMBRIDGE BY KILLING

RESIDENTS TELL OF REVOLT THAT FOLLOWED DEATH OF DRISCOLL.

That the killing of John F. Driscoll by John A. Sullivan, now a United States Congressman from Massachusetts, and Eugene J. Sullivan, his father, at the latter's saloon in Cambridge in 1885, was one of the chief causes of making Cambridge a no license town, is the testimony of all of the men who were the leaders in the agitation against licensing saloons begun by the late Father Thomas Scully. The agitation for no license was begun in 1881, but the proposition was voted down every year down to and including the December election of 1885. Then came the Sullivan affair.

The leaders of the no license movement, headed by Father Scully, addressed the people of Cambridge nightly for months following the killing. The people of Cambridge were aroused, and at the following election in December, 1886, Cambridge voted, by a majority of 566, for no license, and has continued rolling up a majority for no license every year since that time.

A number of the leaders of the "no license" movement have given interesting accounts of that agitation and the bearing that the Sullivan killing had upon its success to the BOSTON AMERICAN. Among these are Theodore Raymond, a leading real estate dealer of Central square, Cambridge, and at present chairman of the "No License" organization of that city; Frank Foxcroft, editor of the "Living Age," and first chairman of the Cambridge Home Protective League, the organization which had charge of the "no license" agitation; Edmund A. Whitman, of the firm of Elder & Whitman, attorneys, at No. 1,104 Pemberton Building, one of the men who brought the movement to a successful close; Captain of Police John F. Murray, now commanding Station No. 2, Cambridge, who followed the movement closely, and Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the famous author and scholar, who made many addresses during the agitation.

Theodore Raymond:

"The movement for no license in Cambridge had been a discouraging one till just before the election of 1885. The people were apathetic up to that time. Then came the Sullivan killing, as we called it, an outrageous crime. Father Scully took it up and aroused the people with the details of the crime, an affair that had its origin in a saloon, and for its cause—whiskey. That crime, together with the licensing by the Board of Aldermen of a saloon near the home of Charles Eliot Norton, aroused the 'Harvard set,' heretofore apathetic, and we carried the next election with a good majority. The commission of a crime in a city of homes like Cambridge by the denizens of a low saloon was a lesson that the citizen did not forget."

Frank Foxcroft:

"I can never review our efforts to secure license for Cambridge without thinking how we were helped along and our success assured by that awful lesson of the Sullivan affair. We investigated the circumstances fully at the time, independent [illegible] the police, and the facts we learned were [illegible] to help root out the saloon from Cambridge, and with tremendous success. There [illegible] another saloon killing at almost the same time as the Sullivan affair, where a [illegible] was killed in a Main street place known as the 'Gilt-Edge Saloon.'

"The two crimes came home to our citizens as no other arguments ever did. After that the saloon had to go. Sullivan's place was known as the Central House and was a low resort; the Gilt Edge saloon was an expensive, high-class, if I may call it so, place, but they both had to go. The people were aroused."

Edmund A. Whitman:

"I recall hearing Father Scully addressing 'no license' meetings, and with all the eloquence of which he was capable—and he was a great orator—and with most dramatic power, tell of that crime which had been committed almost at our own doors. Till that affair was committed our cause had faltered along, but it was a whirlwind campaign after that, and the saloons went, never to return again."

Police Captain Murray:

"I recall Father Scully's addresses as if they had been delivered but yesterday. He had talked against the saloon well, but not effectively, previous to the Driscoll killing in front of Sullivan's saloon. After that he used the killing as his text to his fellow-citizens, and to the strongest advantage. It had tremendous weight in deciding the following election in favor of 'no license.'"

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson:

"Father Scully was the backbone of the movement," said Colonel Higginson," and he worked year in and year out till the fight was won. His speeches were wonderful. He had the confidence and the respect and love of the people of Cambridge, Protestant and Catholic alike. When he was a chaplain in the Civil War, you know, General Sheridan called him the 'pluckiest little chaplain he ever knew,' and his pluck kept the fight against the saloon going on and on till it was crowned with success. He pointed out the lessons that the saloon had taught. He drove the saloons out of Cambridge, as they should be driven out of every suburban town, and thanks to his work, they have never returned."

STORY OF CRIME AND CONVICTION OF THE SULLIVANS

Congressman John A. Sullivan, who represents the Eleventh District, in this city, was indicted for manslaughter by the grand jury of Middlesex County in the Summer of 1885. By giving $100 bail he was released on his own recognizance.

Eugene J. Sullivan, the Congressman's father, who was indicted in connection with the death of the same person, did not get off so easily. He was sentenced to serve three years in the Cambridge House of Correction, but was pardoned after serving about half that time.

The criminal record of the Congressman appears on Page 341 of the books of the Superior Criminal Court of Middlesex County in East Cambridge, the place where the tragedy occurred.

Frequented the Saloon.

At that time Eugene J. Sullivan kept a barroom at the corner of Norfolk and Cambridge streets, in East Cambridge. It was patronized by all classes of people, and the neighborhood bore anything but a good reputation. John A. Sullivan, then a young man, was a frequenter of the saloon, and, at times, acted as a bartender. The place had no license, of course, to do any business on Sunday, yet at that time, it is said, nobody ever experienced any trouble in getting a drink there on that day.

Young Sullivan spent a great deal of his time in the pool and billiard room that was run in connection with the saloon. He became an adept at both games, and was regarded as a "shark" among the habitues of the place.

Father Rushed to Son's Aid.

On Sunday morning, March 31, John F. Driscoll went to the Sullivan saloon to get a drink. It appears that he was not able to get in, as it was very early in the morning. Driscoll had apparently been drinking. In attempting to have the door opened Driscoll broke the glass in the door. He then left the place.

According to the testimony of Helen A. Spring, who saw the occurrence and who knew all of the parties, Eugene A. Sullivan and John A. Sullivan followed Driscoll, the father holding the man while the son struck him.

"Driscoll struck back at the son," said the witness, "then Mr. Sullivan struck him so violently as to knock him to the ground, his head striking the curbstone. Father and son kicked Driscoll while lying on the ground. I saw this from my front window, the scuffle taking place right before my front door."

Suffering terribly, the injured man was carried to his lodgings at No. 114 Tremont street, Somerville. It was found that his skull was fractured at the base and that his body was covered with bruises. The man lingered for two days, most of the time in an unconscious condition, when he died.

While Driscoll did not seem to have any relatives to take up the matter in his behalf, the police made an investigation, and both Eugene J. Sullivan and the present Congressman were arrested. They were arraigned in the Cambridge municipal court on the charge of manslaughter, pleaded not guilty and were each held for the action of the grand jury in $5,000 bail. The bonds were furnished and the two men were given their liberty. This was on June 9, a week after the death of their victim.

When the case of father and son came up for consideration by the grand jury a true bill was found against both of them for manslaughter. The two men were arraigned upon the indictments in the Superior Court at East Cambridge in the following November. A charge of manslaughter was made against each man, and they were both found guilty. The elder Sullivan was sentenced to serve three years in the Cambridge House of Correction.

Sentence was suspended in the case of John A. Sullivan. The records in his case are marked: "John A. Sullivan was personally recognized in the sum of $100." That means that he furnished $100 bail and was released on his own recognizance. At the trial the elder Sullivan took the greater part of the blame for the man's death upon himself, it is said.

Eugene J. Sullivan was sentenced on November 24 and was immediately sent to prison. His son, the present Congressman, went free. After the elder Sullivan had served about half of his sentence an effort was started through the work chiefly of the son for a pardon and on May 25, 1887, Governor Oliver Ames released the prisoner. He opened a saloon in this city and conducted it until he died.

Congressman Sullivan, up to the time he was elected to his present position, was also connected with a saloon and paid bills in connection with it with his personal check.

Testimony of Witnesses of the Killing of Driscoll

Helen A Spring, who saw Driscoll attacked, testified that Eugene J. Sullivan and his son, John A. Sullivan, followed Driscoll from the saloon across the street, and that while the father held him, the son hit him. After Driscoll was knocked down, the witness testified, both the father and son kicked him.

Statira Stringer testified that after Driscoll was down she heard John A. Sullivan say to his father: "Go for him!" She swore that she saw John A. Sullivan kick Driscoll in the side after he was down.

Michael T. Fitzpatrick testified that John A. Sullivan kicked Driscoll twice in the right side after the man had been knocked down by his father.

Dr. Norris testified that he saw the younger Sullivan run across Cambridge street after Driscoll and grapple with him. He said he saw Sullivan kick and strike Driscoll.

John H. Stringer testified that John A. Sullivan struck Driscoll first, and that he kicked him twice in the head after he was down. He said he heard the son say: "Go for him now, father!"

Dr. John L. Sullivan testified that the base of Driscoll's skull was fractured, and this caused the man's death. The fracture was evidently caused by some blunt instrument.

Dr. John Couch testified that Driscoll's death was caused, in his opinion, by a blow on the right eye.

WASHINGTON STAR'S STORY OF INCIDENT

Continued From Second Page.

referring to Mr. Sullivan, not being familiar with his given name.

"But, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Butler, "he has inferentially charged the gentleman with murder."

Denounced as Unfair.

Butler was thoroughly enraged and as he walked across the aisle exclaimed: "This is not fair to the country."

After the excitement had subsided, Mr. Hearst, resuming, said he recognized the justice of the remarks of Mr. Butler about the turn of affairs, and that he greatly regretted it, but, he added, he was compelled in defence of himself "to define the character of men who have made their attacks upon me." It was, he said, the duty of a newspaper, when such men were in public life, to refer to their past and their character.

At this juncture, Speaker Cannon, noting the effect on the House of Mr. Hearst's charge, interrupted and declared: "An accusation of homicide against a member seems to fall within the parliamentary prohibition calculated to provoke disturbance and disorder, and to bring the body itself into contempt and criticism."

The Speaker's admonition caused Mr. Hearst to cut short his remarks with a statement that he was proud of the hostility of such as Mr. Sullivan, and that he would continue to incur the hostility of such individuals so long as he was in journalism or in Congress.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia.

CONGRESS NEEDS EDITORS--MR. HEARST

By Boston American Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In reply to the request for an interview with regard to the incident in the House yesterday, Mr. Hearst said to a representative of the Washington Post:

"I need not say that I consider to-day's session of the House disagreeable to all, and absolutely disgraceful to those who deliberately planned such a scene and forced it upon myself and other unwilling members. I feel that they deserved the disagreeable shock and discomfiture that met them when they learned through me the extremely appropriate character of the man whom they had selected as their mouthpiece.

"The one interesting feature to newspaper men and to the public whom they serve is the question which was raised of the right of an editor to sit in Congress without making his newspapers subservient to the opinions of his Congressional associates.

"I say as emphatically as I can that it would be of the greatest possible value to the United States if a hundred editors of important newspapers could be elected to Congress.

The Need for Reform.

"I wish that these men could see for themselves and tell the people of the country, much better than I am able to do, exactly to what extent the House of Representatives is a representative body, and that they might, guided by actual knowledge obtained as members of Congress, use their newspapers to force upon the House the needed reforms and compel action and definite obedience to the wishes of the people.

"My stand is this, and, as far as I know the editors of this country, I think there are very few that would not agree with me:

"As a member of the House, speaking in the House, I expect, of course, to be bound by the rules of the House.

"As an editor of a newspaper representing a constituency much larger than that of any Congressman, I expect to be bound now, as I have been in the past, by newspaper ethics; that is to say, by the real interests of the readers whose approval gives my newspapers what force they have. I am perfectly certain that no American newspaper editor worthy of the name would allow himself or his newspapers to be controlled by the membership of any club or any legislative body to which he might belong.

Of Interest to the Public.

"I am not interested in knowing who it was that actually prepared or inspired the lengthy and elaborate attack upon myself which Mr. Sullivan read from manuscript. This strikes me as the one feature in it of interest to the public.

"The gentleman from Massachusetts spoke as the representative of 'the respectable Democracy.' He spoke about protesting on behalf of the 'respectable' element in the Democratic part. I presume that Mr. Grove L. Johnson, an indicted and confessed forger, who made an even more violent personal attack upon me in the House some time ago, would cheerfully testify that he spoke on behalf of the 'respectable' element in the Republican party.

"The press, which I was compelled by Mr. Sullivan's attack to make acquainted with Mr. Sullivan's record, will not expect me to treat very seriously criticism from such sources.

"No man can help noticing the readiness with which men of the type of Grove L. Johnson and John A. Sullivan take refuge behind the pretence of 'respectability' and talk in a high moral tone until their real moral character is revealed to those engaged in attacking the selfish interests that they may happen to represent. According to these men, he who tries to accomplish real reform is an anarchist.

"Mr. Sullivan illustrates the tendency of his class interestingly, not only by attacking an individual Democratic Congressman as an anarchist and socialist, but by declaring the whole Republican party to be pushing the country into socialism because of the recent effort urged by the President to bring about a reform in railroad rate legislation.

Attack by Special Interests.

"I must say that I have almost a feeling of sympathy for the men and the special interests that so unfortunately chose a mouthpiece to attack me. The original attack on me by Grove Johnson was due to my opposition to the will of the Southern Pacific Railroad and incidentally to my having defeated him for re-election by exposure in my San Francisco newspaper.

"And this attack by Mr. Sullivan is apparently due to my efforts to force the Democratic party in the House to take a stand more advanced than that of the Republicans and in harmony with the professions of the Democratic platform for the last eight years in regulating railroad rates.

"I am glad to be contrasted as an Anarchist or a Socialist, or under any other appellation, with the respectable element of the Democratic party as represented by Mr. Sullivan, and I have no doubt that the honest Republicans who have insisted on some measure of railroad reform will also view with complacency their denunciation as Socialists from this particular source."

W. R. C. OPENS ITS STATE CONVENTION

Address by Mrs. Warne Shows the Organization to Be in a Prosperous Condition.

PEOPLE'S TEMPLE MEETING

People's Temple is to-day in possession of the Women's Relief Corps of the State, who are holding their annual convention. The big Columbus avenue edifice is thronged with women from all parts of the State. The interior of the church is resplendent in all manner of flags and national emblems.

At 10 oclock the convention opened when Mrs. Annie M. Warne, the department president, marched down the aisle preceded by four color bearers in white. The audience cheered and Mrs. Warne's appearance on the platform was greeted with the waving of flags. The national W. R. C. salute was given.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sawyer, the department chaplain, opened the convention with prayer.

Dr. Crane, pastor of the Temple, gave the address of welcome. "So much enthusiastic timber is present," he said, "that the fires of patriotism should burn bright for the next two days."

Mrs. Warne's Address.

Mrs. Warne in her address to the convention said:

"The labor of twelve months which have passed into history has been very strenuous to all in our order. While we have had the great honor of the national encampment of 1904, it has entailed greater work; but, as usual, the Woman's Relief Corps accepted their part of the work nobly and in a spirit of fraternity and loyalty did their whole duty.

"Each year's record is one that we can be proud of, showing that our benevolences have been gladly and lovingly bestowed upon all who needed them. While preparing to enjoy the season of 'peace on earth, good will to men,' our veterans and their families needing our care were not forgotten; and sincere thanks are extended to all the members for their generous responses for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

"Let us remember that each year, as it passes rapidly, increases the number of graves 'where, wearied, the boys in blue have gone into camp and fallen asleep, to awaken only at the reveille of God.' The faithful assistance rendered in placing wreaths of green and garlands of flowers on their last resting-place by our members is fully detailed in the Chaplain's report.

"Where Heroes Sleep."

"Let us earnestly interest the children to assist in gathering the Spring flowers and place them upon the silent mounds where sleep the heroes who have answered the last roll-call and passed the grand review, and thus learn lessons of patriotism, which will help them to realize the sacrifices made by the veteran to preserve for them a free and happy country.

"Neither does our organization forget 'those who sleep in Southern graves unknown, but not unhonored,' as the contributions from the Department of Massachusetts amounted to $233.75."

The report of the secretary, Mary E. Elliott, showed that the amount expended by the department for relief work was $7,321.29. There was turned over to posts $8,938.39. The corps assisted members and families to the number of 1,625.

WORKMEN CRUSHED BY FALLING ROOF

LOWELL, Feb. 14.—By the falling of the roof of an L on the old Tremont House property, John Lawson, a Swede, was probably fatally crushed. Another workman, Henry P. Hoye, was slightly injured. Snow on the roof of the building, which was in process of reconstruction, caused the supports to give way.

J. H. WOLFF, NEGRO, HEADS STATE G. A. R.

Elected With Cheers at the Department Convention in Faneuil Hall To-day.

OTHER OFFICERS CHOSEN

Senior Vice-Commander James H. Wolff, of Post 92, Brighton, was elected Department Commander of the Department of Massachusetts at the Grand Army Convention of the State held in Faneuil Hall to-day.

He is the first colored man who has ever been made head of a State Department of the Grand Army.

Commander Wolff was roundly cheered when the result of the balloting was announced. It had been forecasted, there being no opposition to him anywhere in the State.

Junior Vice-Commander J. Payson Bradley, of Post No. 2, South Boston, was elected senior vice-commander.

Edward Gleason, of Post No. 63, Natick, was elected junior vice-commander.

The only shadow over the convention was the absence of Department Commander Lucius Field, who is ill at his home in Clinton. A message of sympathy was sent to him from the convention.

Watch to Be Presented.

His absence prevented the meeting from carrying out an event prettily planned. A handsome gold watch was to have been presented to him from the department. The watch has been turned over to Commander Wolff, and will be by him presented to Commander Field at his home in Clinton, with the best wishes of the delegates assembled.

On motion of Past Senior Vice Commander George H. Innes, a committee was appointed to nominate delegates to attend the National Encampment to be held in Denver in August.

Following the general routine business, when the convention was opened, Commander Wolff read the annual report of Department Commander Field. The report says that there is now 16,485 veterans belonging to the Department of Massachusetts, a decrease of 516 over last year. The finances are also decreasing, a balance on the books being $3,582.74, $1,118.66 less than the preceding year. In referring to the last encampment which was held in Boston, Commander Field says that it was the most enthusiastic ever held.

More Support for Home.

In speaking of the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea the report says:

"There is a constantly increasing attendance and a continual added expense. More buildings are needed and more hospital room must soon be furnished to meet the inevitable results of old age and illness. It would seem that a larger appropriation must be made by the Legislature for the support of the home."

In his recommendations Department Commander Field said that he wished to have the Massachusetts Department stand the expense of the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General while they are at the national encampment in Denver next August, and to make an appropriation for the expense of the Massachusetts headquarters in Denver during the encampment.

ACTRESS GETS A NEW TRIAL

Miss Helen Bates McNally, the vaudeville actress who lost her suit for breach of promise against Robert Emmons Lee in the Superior Court at East Cambridge last week, has been granted a new trial by Judge Bishop.

Papers in the suit have been filed at the office of the clerk of the court.

HEAD OF HOSPITAL RESIGNS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 14.—After ten years of service as superintendent of the Newport Hospital, Miss Lucy V. Pickett has sent in her resignation.

FORWARD STEP BY CAMBRIDGE FOR A SUBWAY

Its Rapid Transit Commission Resolves to Confer With L Railroad Officials.

STATUS OF THE STRUGGLE

Cambridge has taken another step toward the securing of a subway instead of an elevated structure.

At a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission in City Hall with Mayor Daly and City Solicitor Peavey, it was decided that the entire commission, composed of eight members of the City Council, should confer with the officials of the Boston Elevated Railway.

When the two bodies meet the Boston Elevated will be asked to name a proposition which appears feasible to them. The Elevated has turned down the propositions submitted by the committees from Cambridge. Now Cambridge wants to know what the Elevated will do.

President J. Edward Barry, of the Commission, presided and heard from all the members. Mayor Daly briefly stated the position of the city, which is that its officials believe that an elevated structure will do immense damage to the city as regards real estate, business houses and the general appearance of the city.

No arrangements have yet been made for a meeting with the Elevated officials, but it will probably take place this week.

Contentions of the Elevated.

The attitude of the Elevated, as explained in President Bancroft's communication and from what is believed to be accurate information, is summed up in Cambridge as about as follows:

It has entered into a contract with the State to build an elevated structure in Cambridge.

It has deposited with the State Treasurer a bond of $500,000 that such contract will be carried out.

It stands ready to fulfil all parts of its contract.

The elevated structure is an asset.

The railroad has been asked to give up its asset and accept in its place a practical liability in the form of a subway leased by it for a term of years and of which it shall never have ownership.

No proposition which is tenable from the railroad standpoint has yet been offered in exchange for the elevated structure.

The Boston Elevated has the right and is obliged, under the charter granted by the Legislature of 1897, to go ahead and build an elevated road the entire length of the route laid out, without questioning the interests of the city.

It is ready, however, to hear propositions for a change of plans which will consider the rights of both the railway and the people of Cambridge.

It is maintained that an overhead structure is preferable to a subway when the interests of the traveling public are considered.

Subways are not satisfactory means of travel. They are damp and unhealthy, but are necessary in certain situations.

Say Tunnel Would be Damp.

It is impracticable to build a subway in Cambridgeport, owing to the low level of the land. The ground would have to be tunnelled. A tunnel built in Cambridgeport would be always damp and the greater part under water.

Great damage cannot be done to real estate by the overhead structure in Cambridgeport. The route there is by factories, which make as much noise as the elevated.

Real estate in Cambridgeport is cheaper and can be damaged less than in Cambridge.

Cambridge elevated will not make as much noise as the Boston structure. Less heavy equipment will be required, and there are not so many sharp curves.

Building of a subway would make too heavy grades, especially the one from the Cambridge end of the bridge to the entrance to the subway at Kendall square.

Massachusetts avenue was first considered as a route for the elevated structure. It would have been better form the railroad standpoint, but was abandoned for the route which does less damage to valuable property.

MAN HURLED BY BURSTING TANK

By the explosion of a cylindrical gas tank early to-day James Murray, twenty-one years old, of No. 73 A street, South Boston, was severely injured at the Boston & Albany freight house on South street.

Murray, who is a freight handler, was rolling the tank toward a car when it exploded. The report was like that of a cannon and the force was sufficient to hurl him several feet. The injured man was taken to the relief station in an ambulance. His left hip is fractured.

SUICIDE AT PALMER.

PALMER, Feb. 14.—An unidentified man who registered at the hotel here as E. White, no residence given, shot and killed himself.

GRIMM HELD ON CHARGE OF HOMICIDE

Bound Over to the Grand Jury in Connection With the Killing of R. H. Howard.

WIFE FALLS IN A FAINT

William H. Grimm pleaded not guilty when he was arraigned in the Municipal Court to-day on the charge of murder in killing R. H. Howard of No. 17 Vaughan avenue, Dorchester. A statement of the facts in the case was made by Captain Dugan, and Grimm was held without bail for the grand jury.

Mrs. Grimm is in a serious condition at their home, No. 107 Appleton street. The news of her husband's arrest was brought by the police. The sudden shock proved too much for her, and she fell to the floor in a fainting condition.

Believing that he was about to be attacked and robbed, Grimm fatally shot Howard in front of No. 15 Compton street. Leaving his victim lying in the snow, Grimm took refuge in a periodical store on Shawmut avenue, where he was arrested by Patrolman Ryan, of the East Dedham Street Station.

Grimm is the manager of the Three Penny Lunch rooms, run by the Episcopal City Mission, at Nos. 1,066 and 1,068 Washington street. Until yesterday Howard was employed there as a waiter. According to Grimm's story there was some dispute over the wages due Howard, and the latter followed him from the store in company with Alfred J. Brown, another waiter at the same place.

Howard leaves a widow and five little children. His home as at No. 17 Vaughn avenue, Dorchester.

CRANES GO TO CALIFORNIA.

PITTSFIELD, Feb. 14.—Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr., and his bride have left for Southern California, where they will spend their honeymoon.

ESCAPE FROM ICE PACK AFTER BITTER EFFORT

Four Men and Boys Have a Terrible Experience on Muskeget Island.

FACE HOWLING BLIZZARD

Special Cable to Boston American.

NANTUCKET, Feb. 14.—After suffering untold privations and hardships on Muskeget Island, where they have been isolated by ice embargo for three weeks past, George Coffin, his two young sons, George and Fred, and Frank Meiggs of this town arrived here to-day, after unparalleled passage over the ice pack and through seas covered with floating ice, in the midst of a terrific northwest gale.

These men had been eeling and ducking on Muskeget Island, which is fifteen miles northwest of Nantucket. They had crossed from Tuckernuck Island and had pitched their camp along northern shore. Two weeks ago the ice pack moved upon the island and completely isolated it from Tuckernuck by five miles of floating ice.

Provisions grew short three days ago. In desperation Coffin, his sons and Meiggs decided to attempt portage over the ice pack. Their fourteen-foot dory was placed upon two long strips of timber, and, harnessed in pairs, men and boys started over the pack in direct danger of being engulfed at one time. The elder Coffin and Meiggs went down in an air hole, but were dragged out by Coffin's young sons.

Tucernuck reached the party, carried their boat to the Nantucket side, and there daringly ventured through moving ice floes toward this island. Passage was made through in midst of a howling northwester, which tossed the dory about in huge waves and smashed it time and again with cakes of ice which threatened the party with destruction.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the American May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

I was out of health and run down generally; had no appetite, was dizzy and suffered with headache most of the time. I did not know that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, but somehow felt that they might be, and I began taking Swamp-Root. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the spot and drives disease out of the system. It has cured me, making me stronger and better in every way, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers.

Gratefully yours,

MRS. A. L. WALKER, 331 East Linden St., Atlanta, Ga.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering and *fatal results are sure to follow.* Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; make your head ache and back ache, cause indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, make you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

How to Find Out.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT Kidney, Liver & Bladder CURE. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists.

(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

SPECIAL NOTE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Boston Daily American.

Humors Cured

with Harfina Soap, Skinhealth (ointment) and Skinhealth Tablets. A positive and speedy cure for every itching, burning, scaly, bleeding, crusted, pimply and blotchy humor, with loss of hair. Produces clear, brilliant, healthy skin and pure, rich, red blood.

SKINHEALTH Treatment 75c

consists of Harfina Soap, 25c., medicated, antiseptic; Skinhealth (oint.), 25c., to kill germs, heal the skin, and Skinhealth Tablets, 25c., to expel humor germs. All druggists.

Harfina Soap for the Complexion, for pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, chafing, chapping, rough hands. Nothing will give such a speed[illegible]; 3 cakes, 65c.

Send 5c. [illegible] Samples and booklets [illegible], NEWARK, N. J.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

Published Daily and Sunday at 80 and 82 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO.

Entered as second class matter, March 21, 1904, at the post office at Boston, Mass.

Price: Daily, One Cent; Sunday, Five Cents.

Terms: Postage included for the United States (outside of Boston), Canada and Mexico.

Daily only:	
One year	$3.00
Six months	1.50
One month	.30
Sunday only:	
One year	2.50
Six months	1.25
Daily and Sunday:	
One year	[illegible]
Six months	[illegible]
One month	[illegible]

WHOLE WORLD OF SPORTS COVERED FOR THE BOSTON AMERICAN BY ITS CORPS OF EXPERTS

105 MEN OUT FOR PLACES ON HARVARD NINE

The candidates for the Harvard baseball nine were called out by Captain Randall, all the prospective Crimson ball tossers being gathered together in Lower Massachusetts Hall and addressed by Captain Randall, Coach Murphy, Trainer "Scotty" McMasters, and Dr. E. H. Nichols, the head advisory coach of the Crimson nine.

One hundred and five candidates handed in their names to the manager. The meeting was the best attended of in recent years and enthusiasm ran high.

"Every man will have an equal chance for the team," said Captain Randall, "there will be absolutely no favoritism." This sentiment was echoed by all the speakers.

Speaking in this strain Dr. Nichols said: "The best Harvard nine I ever saw had only four men in the final make up of the team that were satisfactory. The other five were only good.

"The average Harvard team has three men on it that are satisfactory, three that are good, and three that are unsatisfactory but have to do.

"There was hardly a man on last year's nine that was satisfactory. It was an unusually poor Harvard nine. So, you see, there is the greatest chance for any man that is a ball player."

Keep up in your studies was also another much-repeated slogan.

"No man who has not the brains to keep up in his studies, has brains enough to play on a Harvard nine," concluded Dr. Nichols.

Practice for the Crimson battery candidates begins in the cage this afternoon under the direction of Chesbro of the New York American League team.

Canidates for the Harvard 'Varsity and class crews will begin training this afternoon at the Newell boathouse under the direction of Captain Tilley and Coach Wray. The men will work on the machine and tank until they can get out on to the river. Three trial 'Varsity crews will be picked and coached by Wray.

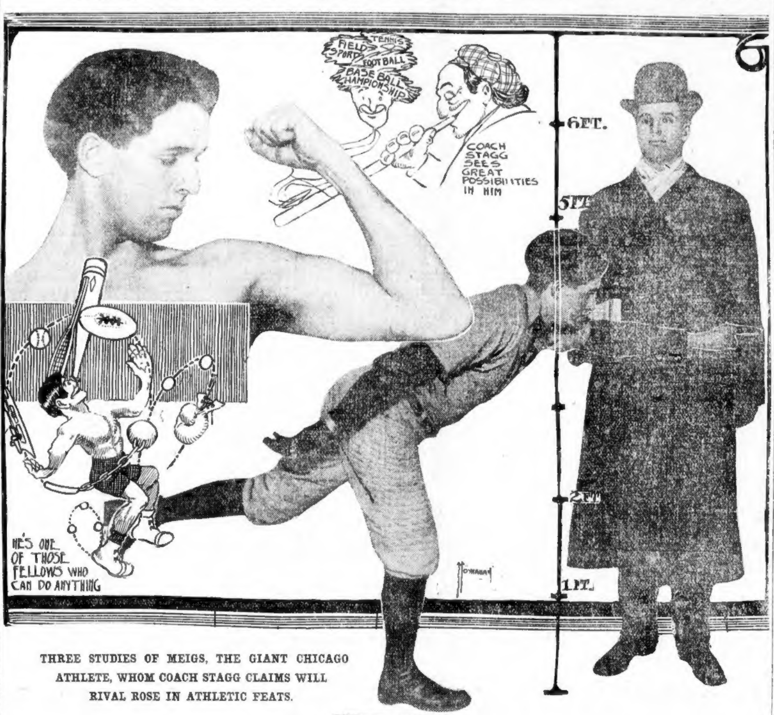
MANY ENTRIES IN A. A. U. BOUTS

Entries continue to come in thick for the A. A. U. boxing championships that will be held in Mechanics building on March 6. All the best amateurs in the country will be on hand to win the standard medals that represent championships, and these boxers are equal in every way to some of the high-class professionals and could easily get matches if they so preferred. Room 851, Tremont building, where the committee has established headquarters, and where some of the members are in attendance daily from 4 in the afternoon until 9 o'clock at night, is a busy place these days. Here all the business of the championships is handled, the receiving of entries, the sending out of applications, the allotment of reserved seats and the giving of information goes on merrily. Those who have not as yet secured what information they desire as regards the coming events may obtain it here.

EVEN BATTLE IN SLOWTOWN

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—At the Washington Sporting Club Tim Callahan and Harry Lewis fought pretty evenly for six rounds. In the earlier rounds Callahan had the advantage, but later on Lewis got "going" and landed often on his opponent.

COACH STAGG SAYS RALPH ROSE HAS STRONG RIVAL IN FRESHMAN MEIGS


FIELD SPORTS
TENNIS
FOOT BALL
BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP
COACH STAGG SEES GREAT POSSIBILITIES IN HIM
6FT.
5FT.
2FT.
1FT.
HE'S ONE OF THOSE FELLOWS WHO CAN DO ANYTHING
HOWARTH

THREE STUDIES OF MEIGS, THE GIANT CHICAGO ATHLETE, WHOM COACH STAGG CLAIMS WILL RIVAL ROSE IN ATHLETIC FEATS.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Coach Stagg has found an athletic giant who promises to rival the wonder, Rose. The Maroon "find," however, differs in that he has no inclination to challenge Jeffries, and in that he is first a student and then an athlete.

Merrill C. Meigs is the new athletic wonder at the Midway School. He was born in Iowa, but after completing his preliminary education at little Heimer Academy, in Maine, he accepted a position as salesman, and for the last four years he has been abroad and in the South American countries. He came to the University of Chicago from Argentina last Fall, and has been dubbed by the Chicago students as the "South American giant."

Meigs hasn't the immense stature of Rose, but at that is a very large man. Although but twenty-one years of age, he is 6 feet 5 inches tall, and weighs 215 pounds. His development is wonderfully symmetrical, and has been characterized by Coach Stagg as "a perfect specimen of the young college athlete in stature."

The coach has found his muscles well developed and trained to a superb degree of co-ordination. Although Meigs has had but little actual experience in college athletics, his wonderful strength and build and natural athletic instinct and alertness have won Stagg's heart.

Meigs entered the university last Fall as a special student, and was, therefore, not eligible for football. He was used on the freshman team, however, and is thought to be one of the most promising candidates for football honors in the West for next year. Coach Stagg is expecting great things of him.

It is his work in Winter baseball practice that is opening the eyes of the Midway coaches now. Coach Harper sees in the young giant another Christy Matthewson or Jake Stahl. Meigs was captain and first baseman and pitcher of his academy ball team, and led in batting. He has demonstrated to Coach Harper by his indoor work that the loss of Ellsworth to the Maroon pitching staff will be materially offset by his prowess.

Harper feels certain that Meigs will be found on the slab and on account of his batting on first base when not pitching next Spring.

Every afternoon crowds of Chicago students gather in the Bartlett Gymnasium to watch the South American work.

While Coach Moloney has not given him a good workout in the weight events as yet, he sees in Meigs prospects of a great hammer thrower, and as soon as it is possible to have the candidates work outdoors he proposes to have Meigs try to throw the big weight over the Marshall Field fence. He believes that he can do it.

Besides being an expert baseball player and football player, Meigs has been one of the attractions on the ice in Jackson Park this Winter on account of his expertness on skates. He is also an experienced polo and cricket player.

Meigs did not come to the University of Chicago to make a name for himself as an athlete, but to perfect himself in Spanish and Russian. For four years he has represented his company as a salesman and demonstrator in England, Portugal, Russia and the South American countries. He has been engaged to take charge of the Russian sales for the Case Company, and has been given two years' vacation to prepare himself in the language of that country.

Unusual for an athlete and a freshman, Meigs has established a reputation as a student at the university, standing A in his studies for the year. He is a member of the freshman honor society, the Three-Quarters Club and of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

CRANE LOSES TO M'CORMICK AT RACQUETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Four matches of the national championship racquet tournament were played in the Racquet and Tennis Club, and another went by default, H. A. Colby of this city failing to appear against M. Bartlett of Boston.

H. F. McCormick of Chicago unexpectedly defeated Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston in three straight games.

G. H. Brooke of Philadelphia, the title holder, played splendidly and won handily from W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., of Tuxedo.

The tournament will be continued to-day, and the semi-final stage will be reached by Friday.

CONCORD RACES FOR TOMORROW

All roads lead to Concord, N. H., tomorrow, when the New England intercity snow races take place. The members of the Metropolitan Driving Club shipped two cars of horses by express this morning.

The owners and horses were: John Shepard, Altro L., 2:09½, and Reina, 2:12¼; C. H. Belleden, Susie K., matinee record 2:18; Harry J. Russell, Picture Hat; A. W. Turner, Max G., 2:12¼; A. W. Clark, Dart, 2:08¼; Eddie Rice, Royal R. Sheldon, 2:04¼; William Benner, Mardell; W. J. Furbush, Diavolo, 2:09½; J. W. Linnehan, Rex and Budweiser.

BRIGGS WINS OVER SIMMS IN SEVENTH

BROCKTON, Feb. 14.—To save their boy from a knockout, which seemed inevitable, the seconds of Artie Simms, the Akron lad, threw up the sponge in his battle with Jimmy Briggs of Chelsea, before the Young Men's Social and Athletic Club.

Simms had the advantage in height and reach, but Briggs, the stocky little lad he is, was able to stand off the jabbing of his opponent until he had a favorable opportunity to win with a wallop. In the first four rounds the Akron boy kept jabbing at the Chelsea youth with both hands, but with very little effect.

In the fifth Briggs started in to show the fans what he could do in the way of punching. By the time the seventh round opened he had Simms on the "go." He knocked him down with a hard blow to the stomach, and some seconds later scored an uppercut to Simms's jaw, which sent the latter to the mat, his seconds saving him from the ignominy of a knockout.

FORBES READY FOR GOODWIN

Chester Goodwin, the best featherweight in New England to-day, will have his laurels thoroughly tested to-night when he faces Harry Forbes at the Douglas A. C. in the Pythian Rink to go the fifteen-round journey. In Forbes he meets a boy in every way as clever as himself, whose record stands behind him, and the fact that he once stood at the top of the bantam division is conclusive proof that his merits are well deserved. The fans will get all the lively work they can stand while Forbes is in the ring.

SMALL TALK FOR BASEBALL FANS

"Doc" Newton, Clarke Griffith's big California pitcher, is ill with diphtheria on the coast and confined to the hospital. It may be a long time before he joins the Highlanders. Ever since he signed him the New York manager has felt that he secured a prize and a strong addition to his pitching corps. Dr. Newton is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis. He was taken to the hospital yesterday.

* * *

Roy Thomas, centre fielder of the Philadelphia National League team, has been secured to coach the Hill School of Pottstown, Penn., team this season. Indoor work was started to-day in the gym with twenty-eight candidates.

* * *

Elmer Flick, the star outfielder of the Cleveland Americans, will be compelled to eat his meals off the mantelpiece for a few days. Flick has a weakness for pets, and when he visited a friend in the Forest City the other day he tried to make friends with a billy goat. Flick approached the animal in a friendly way, but the goat backed o and in an instant came like a streak lightning at the ball player. Flick start the other way as if he was trying to st a base, but Mr. Goat was too swift him and quickly knocked him down. Th the animal began to butt for dear life, the ball played was in a predicament un he was rescued by stable hands. He severely bruised.

* * *

If St. Louis is as lucky in the yo sters it lands this year as it was in batch secured last year, both teams sho be prominent throughout the season in t race. Last year the Browns secured Glade from St. Joseph.

He made good in such a measure that Hedges recently refused an offer of $8,000 for him, and stated that he would not accept $10,000 for the big Nebraskan. Then the Cardinals secured Shay and Shannon. Both proved finds. Shay was the sensational shortstop of the season, while critics throughout the country declared Shannon and Lumley were the fielding finds of the year.

MEN IF DISEASED OR IN TROUBLE, CALL ON ME AT ONCE. MY GUARANTEE FOR A PERFECT CURE IS, PAY ME WHEN CURED, YOU TO BE THE JUDGE. I am the most reliable and successful specialist in Boston. I never fail to cure to stay cured any man whose case I accept for treatment. For this reason I have the largest practice and make more cures than any five specialists in Boston combined.

FIRST I CURE YOU, THEN YOU PAY ME
NO CHARGE FOR MEDICINES.

I take every case on this condition, and I give a written, binding guarantee to cure to stay cured all diseases of men by DR. COLLINS' New and Marvellous Method. ☞ *Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, England, also Kings and Queens College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ireland; surgeon superintendent New Zealand government emigration; consulting physician Surgical and Medical Institute, Ill.; graduate Harvard Medical University; 25 years a specialist in all Diseases and Weaknesses of Men.* I cure to stay cured **Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poison, Loss of Manly Vigor, Errors of Youth, Drains or Discharges of all Kinds, Gonorrhea, Gleet and all private Genito-Urinary diseases of men.** No detention from business in any case. No surgery, no pain, no nasty drugs. **I especially invite men to see me who have been disappointed of cure elsewhere.** I never disappoint my patients. I keep all my promises. ☞ Call or write and let me convince you. I have the experience and the only remedies that cure men to stay cured for life. **Remember, you need not pay one dollar until cured.**

Office Hours 9 to 9. Sundays 10 to 4. DR. COLLINS Medical Inst. 11 Berwick Park, Near Hotel Plaza, off Columbus av., Boston, Mass. (All Columbus av. cars stop at Berwick Park.)

PITCHER TAYLOR'S HEARING TO-DAY

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Baseball fandom awaits to see the valentine with which Pitcher Jack Taylor will be presented, when he comes before the Board of Directors, of the National League, at the Hotel Victoria to-day. The Cardinal pitcher will be on the stand to answer the charge of crookedness made against him by Garry Herrmann, of the Reds, in regard to the St. Louis-Pittsburg game, of July 30 last.

This investigation may be in the nature of a farce. Barney Dreyfuss, of the Pirates, will be absent, as he is ill with a serious lung trouble, and John T. Brush, of the Giants, is at Hot Springs, trying to get cured of rheumatism and "cold feet."

A. H. Soden, of the Bostons, and James A. Hart, of the Chicago Colts, will be the only members of the Board of Directors that are sure to be present. However, both the Giant and Pirate magnates will be represented by their secretaries, who will have full power to vote.

These charges that are made against Taylor are distinct from those in connection with the post-season series of 1903 between the White Sox and Colts. The latter charges will be investigated by the National Baseball Commission, which may not meet until late in April, if ever.

It is alleged by Herrmann that Taylor "threw" the game between the Pirates and the Cardinals at the instigation of a saloon keeper in Slowtown by the name of McCormack for which he received a roll of money.

Taylor explains his poor showing in the box against the Pirates on this particular day as follows:

"Jake Beckley and myself, the night before the game, attended a hop and we became pretty well 'potted.' We stayed out all night, and I can assure you that after a racket like that a fellow isn't in shape to pitch. However, I didn't say anything about my condition to Nichols, as I knew that if I did I might be fenced for straying away from the paths of righteousness.

"I told a friend of mine that I was all in and didn't feel like twirling, and I suppose then that the word was passed around to this fellow McCormack."

Taylor says he will be ready to go on the rack and defend himself. He has an able counsel, who will see that no stone is left unturned that will prove to the baseball world that Taylor is as straight as a die and has been cruelly wronged.

It has been a long time since any such serious charges have been brought against a player. Way back in '77 four players of the Louisville club were on the docket before the National League charged with "throwing games" in favor of several pool sellers around New York.

This quartet, after a well-conducted hearing, were expelled from the league. Often they tried to get reinstated, but each time they were refused admission to the league. They felt their position keenly, as even independent teams wouldn't give them berths on their nines.

Once in the infancy of the game, Umpire Dick Hingham was charged with underhand work, and he was also expelled from the game.

At the time, his friends tried every means to bring him in a clear light before the league, but it was useless. These cases noted are really the only ones of their kind in the history of the national game.

Taylor has been a member of the Cardinals for one year. After the charges of Hart, to the effect that Taylor "sold out" for $500 a game to Comiskey's club, the unfortunate slab artist was traded to the St. Louis club for Mordecai Brown and Catcher Jack O'Neil. In all of the games, he apparently worked hard and faithfully and seldom strayed from the walks of grace.

Just as soon as the charges were made against his pitcher, President Frank De Hass Robinson demanded that the Taylor case, relating to his club, be decided immediately. Then it was that the meeting was fixed for to-day. Robinson maintains that if the charges against Taylor are sustained he will have a good claim against the Chicago Club for the players he traded to them.

Charles Nichols, the pitcher and manager of the Cardinals, does not think there is any foundation for the charges against his boxman, and does not believe he will be found guilty. The "Kid" has always been given credit for possessing a good quantity of baseball sense, and it is not to be expected in this particular case it should be lacking.

The National League will hold its regular meeting to-morrow, and the day following the moguls of the American League will convene. It is not expected either league will do anything startling. It will be surprising if any changes are made in the rules. If this is the case it will be the first time in the history of the game that some change or other has not been made in the laws.

The schedules will be adopted just as they have been drafted by Presidents Johnson and Pulliam. There will be just as few conflicting dates as possible. The demands of the minor leagues will be rehearsed for the benefit of the American League, but it is expected that the Americans will stand firmly in their determination not to raise the drafting price of the "little fellows."

HARVARD EASY WINNERS.

The varsity and second teams of Tech and Harvard met at the Tech gymnasium in two of the best b[illegible]ket ball games of the season. Harva[illegible] won easily from the Tech Var[illegible]ed free. and Tech second won, 16 to [illegible] Atlanta, Ga.

BALDWIN WINS BATTLE OVER DICK GRANT

HAVERHILL, Feb. 14.—Before a large house at the Haverhill A. C., Matty Baldwin, of Charlestown, won over Dick Grant, of this city, in twelve rounds. The visiting boxer finished the stronger of the two, although his opponent seemed in fairly good shape, when hostilities were called off.

DIDN'T FANCY SIZE OF HOUSE

Special to the Boston American.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 14.—Because of the light house, Al Delmont of Medford and Johnny Lynch of Cambridge refused to go on in the main bout before the Gloucester A. C. However, Jack Williams and Jimmy Barry, both of Cambridge, fought six rounds to a draw, and Gus Dumont of Philadelphia won over Tommy Saunders of Cambridge in six rounds.

EATON TO RACE AT GEORGETOWN

W. D. Eaton, the new record holder for the forty yard dash, has accepted the invitation sent him by the Georgetown University Athletic Association, to meet Charley Seitz and Archie Hahn in a fifty-yard invitation dash at the Georgetown meet on February 25.

Y. M. C. A. WANT GAMES.

The strong Jamaica Y. M. C. A. would like to arrange games with some of the strong amateur basketball teams of the State. St. Mary's of Quincy, Danvers or Jamaica S. A. C. preferred. Address John McLaughlin, Jamaica Y. M. C. A., 1492 Columbus avenue, Boston.

LANGFORD DRAWS WITH DAVE HOLLY

Wonderful stamina and rare ring generalship prabably saved Dave Holly, the Philadelphia welterweight from going down to a decisive defeat at the hands of Sam Langford, the dusky pride of Cambridge, at the Appollo A. C. of the Witch City.

It was the fourth time they had made each other's acquaintance in the ring and Holly held the only decision, but had a verdict been rendered last night Langford could have laid claim to it. Complications over the weight questions caused an agreement to the effect that the result should be declared a draw at the end of the fifteen rounds if both men were on their feet.

Holly demanded this understanding because Langford waived his forfeit money and was considerably above 142 pounds, the figure quoted in the articles while the visitor scaled at 137½ pounds.

Holly was therefore justified in request for a draw if both stayed the distance. The cold wave had little effect on the attendence as the quality of the men on the bill was alluring enough to attract the fans and they saw one of the most gruelling bouts that ever took place on the canvas floor.

Both men were constantly on the alert to administer the money punch and there was no fiddling while the business was on. It was a succession of heavy smashes and terrific in fighting throughout the journey and Langford, with the advantage of his extra weight did the brunt of the damaging work and in the last half of the bout battered Holly like a hurricane tossing a distressed ship. Only the remarkable staying powers of the Quaker colored fighter enabled him to weather the storm that he was facing. At that Holly scored the only clean knock down, but it came in the second round, but Langford quickly recovered and started in to wear his rival down by pounding his body to a pulp. The hammering Langford applied was telling as Holly gradually lost his steam and in the last few rounds did little but use his ring craft to stay to the bell.

That the onslaught was of the fiercest order was evident by the disfigurement each bore. In the early rounds Holly's left whip landed on Langford's right eye, and the optic was of little use after that. It was about the same time that Langford connected with a crashing right and split Holly's head, leaving an ugly gash, which was a bullseye for Langford's artillery the whole trip.

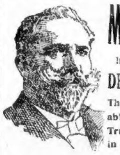
Holly's style was disappointing to the extent that he continually held Langford's glove and depended on doing execution by snapping hooks and jolts with his free hand, while keeping Langford tied to him.

They cut a slashing pace at the first bell, keeping in action when in a half clinch. Holly sprang some surprises by crossing over right jolts that had plenty of power behind them though travelling little distance. They kept their hands moving with their bodies touching and slipped in the short hooks with lots of leverage.

Try BLEILER'S CAFE
FOR A FIRST-CLASS DINNER
BEST OF ORDER COOKING.
Choicest Wines, Liquors, Beers and Cigars.
GEO. BLEILER, JR., Prop.
82 BEDFORD ST., BOSTON

NEW BOOKS ON SPORTS
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY
American Encyclopedia of Sport
OFFICIAL ICE HOCKEY GUIDE FOR 1905
New Rules; Pictures of Leading Teams; Instructive Articles on How to Play Hockey.
OFFICIAL WOMEN'S BASKET BALL GUIDE
Fully Illustrated; Official Rules for Women's Games; How to Play Basket Ball.
OFFICIAL BOWLING GUIDE
New Rules; How to Bowl, and Many Pictures of Leading Players.
Price 10 Cents Per Copy
For Sale by all Newsdealers, and
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
73 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
Free: Spalding's New Illustrated Catalog of Sports.

MEN and WOMEN
Diseased Urinary Organs in all stages cured by the GERMAN METHOD. Specialist on kidney, bladder and all diseases of sexual organs. Consultation free. COLUMBIA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 271 Columbus avenue; 10 to 9.



Men Are you satisfied with your present physician?
If not—Consult
DR. LOUGEST
The Most Reliable and Only True Specialist in Boston.

DR. LOUGEST
Cures Varicocele, Hydrocele and Stricture without an operation, and stops unnatural discharges within three days

Lost Manhood, seminal weakness, effects of youthful indiscretions, nervous debility, pimples and blotches, hair falling out, loss of memory and energy, impotence, rheumatic pains, discharges and all **private diseases** quickly and permanently cured by an original and never-failing treatment. **Blood poison, ulcers, stricture, varicocele** and diseases of the **kidneys, bladder** and **blood** cured in the shortest possible time without the use of mercury or hindrance from business.

Consultation Free
either by mail or at **Dr. Lougest's** office, also a free examination, if needed, with the X-Ray light. If unable to call, write for **Dr. Lougest's** Book, "Diseases and Weaknesses of Men." It is the only recognized authority upon diseases and weaknesses of men.

Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Sundays included. Remember the number, 313 Columbus ave. I am the only specialist in Boston who furnishes medicines free to patients.

313 DR. LOUGEST
COLUMBUS AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.

I CURE MEN

MY BEST REFERENCE IS, NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.
E. B. HERRICK, M. D.
37 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

STRICTURE

I cure stricture without the knife or instrument by an application which acts directly on the parts affected, dissolving the stricture completely by my galvanic-electrical and medical treatment. My treatment is painless and in no wise interferes with your business duties.

My guarantee to cure is:
"Not a dollar need be paid until cured."

Varicocele, Unnatural Discharges, Contagious Blood Poison, Loss of Manly Vigor, Drains, Losses, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic Troubles and Private Diseases Permanently Cured.

Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 1 only.
—CONSULTATION FREE—
DR. HERRICK MEDICAL CO.,
37 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

NOTED DIVINES EXPRESS VIEWS OF EDUCATION

Representatives of Two Sects at Convention Agree on Work.

GOOD SPEAKERS TO-NIGHT

The first public meeting of the Religious Education Association convention now in session in this city was held to-day in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple. The meeting was under the auspices of the department of religious education of the convention, and the principal addresses wede made by the Very Reverend Professor Thomas J. Shahan, D. D., of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., and Walter L. Hervey of the Board of Education of New York. Both men talked on the subject "What Co-operation Is Now Possible in Religious Education Between Roman Catholics and Protestants?" Professor Shahan considered the problem from the standpoint of a Catholic, and Mr. Hervey from that of a Protestant, and both agreed that there was much in common between the two religious sects. Professor Shahan said:

The differences of belief would surely manifest themselves here, and all the more plainly in proportion to the measure in which the teacher lived out in his person the doctrine he had accepted. The religion of the Catholic teacher is a highly authoritative religion, whereas the Protestant teacher would be free to assert an absolute right of individual assent to or dissent from any and all doctrinal elements in the religious or moral teaching that was before him.

Mr. Hervey stated that co-operation in religious education between Catholics and Protestants was a possibility of the near future.

Rev. Herbert A. Jump of Bowdoin College, speaking on the "Problem of the Country Boy," said:

"A badly-started boy goes to the bad as readily in a sequestered valley as in a turbulent metropolis."

In Tremont Temple to-night the first general session of the entire convention will be held. President W. R. Harper of Chicago University and Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the association, will be the principal speakers.

BOSTON STOCKS.

	Opening.	1 p. m.
Adventure	7	7
Allouez	20¼	20¼
Amalgamated	74½	74⅜
Am. Ag. Ch	21½	21
Am. Ag. Ch. pref	90	90½
American Telephone	143	142⅞
American Sugar	144	144
American Sugar pref	139½	139½
American Woolen	24½	24¼
American Woolen pref	99	99
Atlantic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	88¼	88¼
Boston Con	7¼	7
Boston Elevated	156½	156¼
Boston & Maine	177	177½
Calumet & Hecla	680	675
Centennial	19¼	19⅜
Copper Range	69½	69½
Daly West	16	16
[illegible]	5⅛	5⅛
Isle Royale	24½	24½
Mass Electric	13½	13¼
Mass Electric pref	55	56
Mass Gas	44⅛	44
Mass Gas pref	82⅝	82¼
Mexican Central	22⅝	22⅝
Montana Coal	4⅝	4⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H.	205	205
Old Dominion	26¼	26¼
Osceola	91¾	91½
Pullman	243	243
Shoe Machinery	80½	82½
Shoe Machinery pref	33	33⅛
Swift & Co.	111	111
Tamarack	131	131
Trinity	11¼	11
U. S. Steel	31⅞	31½
U. S. Steel pref	94⅞	94½
United Fruit	109¼	109
U. S. Mining	24	24
Union Pacific	122¼	122⅛
Utah	41¾	41¾
Winona	11	11
Wolverine	113	113

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Opening.	1 p. m.
Amal. Copper	74¼	74⅜
Amer. Car & Fdy	34⅝	34⅝
Amer. Car & Fdy. pfd	94	94
Amer. Loco.	38½	40½
Amer. Loco. pfd	112	112
Amer. Smelting	85⅞	85½
Amer. Smelting pfd	118	118
Amer. Sugar	144⅝	143⅞
Anaconda	106½	106½
Atchison	88¼	88¼
Baltimore & Ohio	105	104⅝
Brooklyn Transit	62½	62⅝
Canadian Pacific	135¾	136¼
Ches. & Ohio	51⅝	51⅝
Chicago, Great West	23	22⅝
Colo. Fuel & Iron	51¾	52
Consol. Gas	207	207
Delaware & Hudson	192¼	192¼
Erie	43½	43½
Erie 1st pfd	80	80
General Electric	187	186⅛
Illinois Central	158¼	157½
Louisville & Nashville	137½	137½
Manhattan Elevated	174⅞	174⅝
Metropolitan	122	123
Mexican Central	22	22⅛
Missouri Pacific	107	107
M., K. & T. pfd	65⅞	65⅞
New York Central	147⅞	147⅝
Norfolk & Western	83¾	83⅞
Pacific Mail	47⅞	48
Pennsylvania	140½	140¼
People's Gas	108⅞	109
Reading	95⅞	94⅝
Rock Island	34⅝	34⅝
Southern Pacific	66⅞	66⅝
Southern Railway	34¾	34½
St. Paul	175¾	175⅜
T. C. & Iron	82	80⅜
Union Pacific	122¼	122⅛
U. S. Leather	13½	12⅞
U. S. Leather pfd	104⅞	104⅜
U. S. Steel	31⅞	31½
U. S. Steel pfd	94⅝	94½
Wabash	22⅞	22⅞
Western Union	93¼	93¼

LOWELL MAN DEMANDS TALK WITH PRESIDENT

William Waldorf Jackson, Jr., Anxious to Discuss Reform, but Is Turned Away.

QUESTIONED BY POLICE

An aged man, giving his name as William Waldorf Jackson, Jr., of Lowell, called to-day at No. 422 Madison avenue, New York city, where President Roosevelt is being entertained, and demanded to see the President to confer with him in regard to Government reforms. Leased wire dispatches from New York to the BOSTON AMERICAN say that the caller declared he had been a self-nominated candidate for the Presidency three times. He was sent away, but the police are watching him.

The Madison avenue house where the President is being entertained is the home of Douglas Robinson. The New York dispatches say that the caller asked first to have his card sent up.

The secret service men and the police on guard told him that the President had not arisen yet. They told him to call again, then asked him who he was.

"I am William Waldorf Jackson, Jr., of Lowell, Mass. I am proprietor of the Hotel Hamilton, Lowell. I wish to talk with Mr. Roosevelt on government reform. I have been self-nominated for the presidency in 1896, 1900 and 1904."

The police let the old man go. When he left he said that he would return later to the Robinson house. The police followed him to the Hotel Buckingham, where he is apparently staying.

SAY THAT JACKSON THINKS HE WILL BE PRESIDENT

LOWELL, Feb. 14.—William Waldorf Jackson, Jr., is a man of sixty-five years, who has been living in Lowell for twenty years. He is said to have an idea that he is destined to be President some day.

He has been twice married, but both his wives are dead. He is said to have been in the ministry in his younger days.

He has no near relatives, nor any regular vocation apparently. He stays some times at the American House, where he used to live in his younger and more prosperous days.

At national election times he becomes keenly interested in political matters and declares, the Lowell police say, that he is bound to be President. This delusion is fostered at times by assurances on the part of practical jokers that he is just the man for the office.

4 CITIES FIGHT FOR DOLLAR GAS

The fight for cheaper gas from the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company will be begun to-night, when a joint meeting of the Mayors and five city officials from Melrose, Malden, Medford and Everett will be held in the Malden City Hall to adopt measures looking for a conference with the gas company.

All of the above-named cities have introduced in their city governments a bill for municipal light ownership, and if the gas company refuses to give dollar gas the city governments say they will pass the bill for municipal lighting.

Alderman Edgar A. Whittemore of Ward 1, Malden, will be chairman of the joint meeting to-night. A sub-committee will be appointed which will hold a conference with the gas company officials to act on the petition for dollar gas. The present rate is $1.40 gross and $1.20 net. All of the above-named cities have asked the gas company to furnish gas at $1 flat.

The citizens of the four cities supplied by the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company are determined to get cheaper gas following the petition of the city of Boston and the signers of the BOSTON AMERICAN petition for 80-cent gas, now being heard before the Gas Commissioners.

CHARGES CORRUPTION IN GAS CONSOLIDATION ACT

John B. Moran, at Gas Hearing, Calls It Stock-Watering Scheme and Asks Repeal.

Sensational charges of corruption in the passage by the Legislature of the act permitting the consolidation of the Boston Gas Company, a ruling out by the Massachusetts Board of Gas Commissioners of its own reports, which had been offered as evidence, and the spectacle of a member of the board vainly trying to secure the introduction of evidence which he believed was essential to the finding of a fair decision in the case, were the features of the hearing yesterday on the capitalization petition of the Consolidated Company.

Attorney John B. Moran, in making a motion for a continuance of the hearing until April 3, to allow action by the Legislature on bills which have been offered to adjust the present gas situation, declared that the consolidation act of 1903 was a vicious stock watering scheme, which ought to be repealed or amended so as to deprive the Trust of its monopoly and to protect the public by securing for it gas at a reasonable price.

Schaff Offers Reports.

General Schaff, of the Commission, offered sections of the eighth, eleventh and twelfth reports of the Gas Commissioners in which were published estimates of the Board as to the value of certain mains now owned by the Gas Trust. Frederic E. Snow, counsel for the Trust, objected to the reports going in as evidence, saying that the estimates were made in 1892, when the value of pipes was much less than in 1887 and 1888, when they were laid. Corporation Counsel Babson said he had no objection to the reports being accepted, if counsel should finally decide as to whether they should remain in as evidence. Finally a majority of the Board ruled out the reports.

They would have shown, it was contended, that the real value of the mains is much less than the sum at which the Trust wishes to capitalize them and thus help to swell the total of the over-capitalization for which, it is charged, it is striving. General Schaff declared that he was still in favor of having all evidence bearing on the question accepted and then given its proper consideration.

"What aggravates me is that when I refer to documentary evidence, counsel object and I find the door closed to its entrance," he said.

Rules Were Violated.

Mr Moran offered his motion for a continuance, stating that he believed the hearing was being conducted in gross violation of all rules of evidence, and that testimony purporting to be transcripts from the books of the Gas Trust was accepted, whereas the original books were not produced nor anything to show that the transcripts were truthful. The motion also stated that the consolidation act of 1903 was a vicious stock watering scheme, so designed and so drafted as to result in serious permanent detriment to gas consumers and enables the Gas Trust, now owning the stock of the consolidated companies, to enrich itself by capitalizing at the "fair value" of dead and out of date gas plants and property unfit for use for the economic manufacture and distribution of gas; that said consolidating act ought to be repealed or amended in such manner as to deprive the trust of its graft and as to protect the public in its right to have gas at a reasonable price.

The motion says the act ought to be repealed, because "it was drawn by the board after consultation with the attorney for the Trust; because the present chairman of the board advocated the enactment of said act before a legislative committee in 1903; because said chairman then declared that the benefits of such consolidation were 'better service and in time cheaper gas,' meaning that the price of gas cannot be reduced until long after consolidation, the recent gas price hearing thus being a farce.

"Fair Valuation" Ambiguous.

"Because it is stated that Henry H. Rogers declared that two members of said board of 1903 were favorable to the Gas Trust's wishes, as appears from the following quotation from Lawson's letter to the Governor:

> Under the circumstances, considering the immense sums at stake and the mismanagement and corruption that had prevailed, it seemed to be legitimate that the commissioners should take a hand in the reorganization, both on behalf of the gas consumers and of the stock and bondholders. Afterward I was informed that a majority of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners had agreed to help, and that a plan of reorganization had been laid before them which they had approved.
>
> On the strength of this agreement and the approval of the commissioners, certain undertakings were entered into, and capital to a large amount was subscribed. The parties who put up the money were fully informed of the agreement, and relied upon the commission to see that it was faithfully carried out.
>
> Later I was told by Mr. H. H. Rogers in the office of the Standard Oil Company that Mr. Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., who was managing the details of the reorganization, had asked him to have me see the third member of the board and inform him of what the arrangement was, what had been done and what further it was proposed to do. At once I called up on the long-distance telephone the third member's office, but as he had left for home I got my secretary on the wire, requested him to catch the train on which the commissioner was leaving and give him my message. This my undersecretary succeeded in doing, and he returned me his answer where I had remained awaiting it—in the office of the Standard Oil Company. Subsequently Mr. Rogers informed me of the progress of the plan; that the board had agreed to a bill embodying legislation favorable to the purpose of the Massachusetts Gas Companies, and would take charge of its passage through the Legislature.

"Because there are rumors that no harm can come to the Gas Trust from certain members of the board, as appears from the following quotation from the financial column of the Boston Herald of February 10, 1905:

> Massachusetts Gas stocks were again firm and without explanation. The belief is entertained in some circles that the company will get substantially what it seeks at the State House.

"And from a published statement of Lawson:

> It has been reported for months that two of the gas commissioners are all right, and the other day, for instance, when the stock suddenly jumped amid great activity, it was whispered, and by respectable men, "All this matter at the State House is merely to appease the public. There has never been a chance for any harm to Massachusetts gas stocks, because two of the commissioners will see it through to an end."

Many New Reasons Given.

"Because the public has lost confidence in certain members of the board; because the Gas Trust and its agents silenced opposition to the passage of the consolidating act by giving various sums to divers persons, in no instance putting the name on its books, but concealing its generosity by the use of initials in universe order;

"Because these liberal promises and expenditures indicate the means and purposes of the consolidation; because a legislative investigation should immediately be held to determine to what extent, if any, corrupt means were adopted to secure the passage of said act, and because there are now pending before the Legislature bills to repeal and to materially amend said act, and because a continuance is necessary to enable the Legislature to take effective action to remedy the condition of gas matters now existing and to take effective action to investigate and cause to be punished all persons, if any, involved in criminal conduct relative to the passage of said consolidating act."

Hearing Goes on To-morrow.

The capitalization hearing is now concluded save for the presentation by Corporation Counsel Babson of his side of the case. He opened this yesterday and will complete it to-morow, adjournment having been taken until Wednesday.

Julius T. Auerbach, who represents the 70,000 signers of the BOSTON AMERICAN'S petition for cheaper gas, concluded his introduction of evidence several days ago. Much evidence was introduced at the hearing on eighty-cent gas bearing on the capitalization question, chiefly by Professor E. W. Bemis. It is understood that this evidence will be considered by the commissioners in the form in which it apears in the official reports of the other hearing.

Mr. Babson contends that the valuation of the gas plants by C. J. R. Humphreys is illegal evidence, because the expert appraised the plants on what he considered the cost of reproducing them, regardless of the fact of whether or not they were worth reproducing. Mr Babson read extracts of the report which Harvey S. Chase, a public accountant, made on the quick assets of the gas companies, after examining the books. The full report was withdrawn by Mr. Snow, as it reported too much to suit the Gas Trust. In reading the figures, Mr. Babson took occasion to remark, parenthetically, on Mr. Humphreys's work.

Poor Opinion of Expert.

"Judging from Mr. Humphreys's conduct on the witness stand, I decided that if he were entered in a Horace Mann school for the feeble minded he could never be graduated," he said.

"His testimony made me believe that the greater part of the work was done for him by Mr. Randolph, or some one else, and that Mr. Humphreys did not know how the figures had been obtained. I would add, however, that, aside from the method used, which makes the valuation worthless, the figures themselves are as painstaking and correct as an expert's figures could be expected to prove."

The fact was developed that, in consulting as to how nearly they could agree as to Mr. Humphreys's figures of valuation in regard to buildings and machinery, Mr. Babson and Mr. Snow had cut down item after item from 10 to 60 and even 70 per cent. As a result, the total was cut about $2,700,000, with the consent of Mr. Snow. The assumption acted upon was that the property concerned in the cuts would not be used for gas making.

As a result, some appraisals of thousands of dollars each were thrown out altogether. The question of mains and service is unanswered as far as any agreement between Mr. Babson and Mr. Snow is concerned. Mr. Babson announced that he had consented to an appraisal of buildings and machinery at $9,283,072. Chief Engineer Gould appraised the mains at about $8,500,000. This figure is contested as greatly excessive, and testimony has been offered showing it to be so. The final judgment now rests with the gas commissioners.

750 ARRIVE WITH CANOPIC

The White Star liner Canopic, Captain C. A Bartlett, warped into her berth in Boston Harbor to-day after a rough passage of eleven days from Mediterranean ports.

The 680 steerage passengers, mostly Italians, presented a pathetic sight as they reluctantly left the warm vessel. Clad in all manner of clothing to keep out the cold, biting wind, surmounted in the majority of cases with straw hats, they scurried down the gang planks and into the immigrant detention rooms, shivering and shaking visibly because of the unaccustomed severity of the weather.

Besides the steerage passengers there were nineteen first class passengers and fifty-one second class passengers.

BOSTON MAN IN CHICAGO HOTEL FIRE

F. H. Yorks, Commercial Traveler, Escapes by Climbing Down Fire Escape.

SEVERAL PERSONS HURT

By Boston American Leased Wire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Three firemen were hurt, several guests injured and a panic caused early to-day when fire broke out in the Brevoort House, at Madison and La Salle streets.

Piling pell mell down fire escapes, stairways and elevators, the guests of the hotel, aroused by the quick action of employes, hurried into the street and stood huddled together in the cold while arrangements were made for caring for them.

A number of the guests, finding the fire escapes crowded, tried to make their way to the street down the stairways. In their flight several were bruised.

Olive Vale, an actress, climbed down a fire escape and fell ten feet to the ground, being slightly injured. William Divine, critically ill with pneumonia, was forgotten in his room and rescued just before the flames reached it. It is thought the exposure will kill him.

F. H. Yorks, a commercial traveller from Boston, clad in his pajamas, climbed down a fire escape and is suffering from exposure.

A falling wall struck the La Salle Theatre, damaging it to the extent of $10,000.

J. H. HANAN BUYS NEWPORT HOME

Special to the Boston American.

NEWPORT, Feb. 14—The famous old Mayer estate on Washington street, close to the banks of Narragansett Bay, has been sold to John H. Hanan of New York, the wealthy shoe manufacturer, who owns a magnificent estate at Narragansett Pier. The estate will be the home of the Hanans for a portion of each Summer. The place is taxed for $22,000.

FIRE CHIEF INJURED.

SALEM, Feb. 14.—While responding to an alarm for a fire on Essex street, Assistant Chief Howard C. Kimball's sleigh capsized, throwing him out and badly bruising his leg.

A NURSE'S EXPERIENCE

By Doctor's Advice, Mrs. Breese Took Father John's Medicine and It Cured Her of Congestion of the Lungs.

I make my living by practical nursing. I was taken with the grip and after thinking I was about over it got a relapse. Congestion of the lungs set in with inflammation of the kidneys. The doctor told me when I was in need of strength to get some of Father John's Medicine to build me up, and it was less expensive than to get the prescription filled he would give me. So I got a 50c bottle, the last the druggist had. When it was used I was doing well, and the doctor said to get another. I improved so fast I was soon able to take another case of nursing. (Signed) Mrs. Addie Breese, 327 West Eighteenth Street, Erie, Pa.

Father John's Medicine prevents Pneumonia, and Consumption and cures all Throat and Lung Troubles. No alcohol or poisonous drugs. Cures colds or money back.

Ask your druggist for Father John's Medicine.

ASKS FUNDS TO SEEK BODY OF PAUL JONES

Congressman Rainey Praised for Result of the Efforts to Recover Remains.

TO RAZE PARIS HOUSES

By Boston American Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The efforts of Congressman Henry T. Rainey to have the body of Commodore John Paul Jones, America's great naval hero, brought to this country are about to be successful.

Patriotic men and women, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other organizations, have frequently indorsed the bill introduced a year ago by the Illinois Representative and President Roosevelt yesterday sent a special message to Congress recommending an appropriation in line with the Rainey bill.

The President asked Congress to appropriate $35,000 in order that Ambassador Porter may continue the search for the body of Jones, which is believed to be buried in a lead casket in an abandoned cemetery in Paris. A part of the money is to be used to pay damages to the owners of the buildings standing over the spot where the grave is supposed to be, and which will have to be torn down partially.

The owners of the property have given a three months' option to dig, and the work will be conducted by the chief engineer of Paris subterranean works. The President also urges that monuments be provided for Jones and John Barry, "to emphasize the value set by our people upon the achievements of the naval commanders in our war of independence.

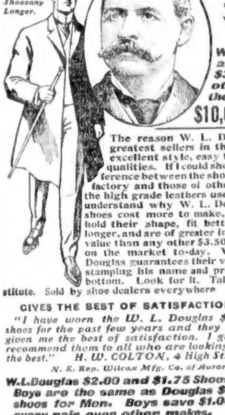
Congressman Raine has the gratification of bringing about action in the matter. He has been corresponding for more than a ear with numerous persons, and as a result of his patriotic labor he was able to give accurate information to the library committee of the House and also to show that a widespread sentiment exists in favor of rescuing a revolutionar patriot's body from obscure interment in a foreign land.

Chairman McCready, of the library committee, gives assurance that the Rainey bill will be favorably reported at once.

Congressman Rainey is the recipient of congratulations from his colleagues for his zeal and patriotism in initiating a move that will result in showing proper veneration for revolutionary patriots.

LIGHT GUARD CELEBRATES.

The Lawrence Light Guard, Company E, Fifth Infantry, M. V. M., observed its fiftieth anniversary in its new armory last evening, having among its guests General Nelson A. Miles, General J. H. Whitney, Adjutant-General Stopford, General Emery and General Devine, of Governor Douglas's staff.



W.L.DOUGLAS

You Don't Need to Pay High Prices for Shoes any Longer.

UNION MADE $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD to any one who can disprove this statement.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it. Take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by all classes of men.

GIVES THE BEST OF SATISFACTION.

"I have worn the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the past few years and they have given me the best of satisfaction. I gladly recommend them to all who are looking for the best." H. W. COLTON, 4 High St., N. E. Rep. Wilcox Mfg. Co. of Aurora, Ill.

Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.

W.L.Douglas $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Boys are the same as Douglas $3.50 shoes for Men. Boys save $1.00 on every pair over other makes.

G. C. & E. Ell Calf always gives satisfaction.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

Write for New Illustrated Catalog. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra.
W. L. DOUGLAS,
Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Stores in Boston:

635-637 WASHINGTON STREET. 291 WASHINGTON STREET. | 115-117 SUMMER STREET. 82 COURT STREET. | 130 HANOVER STREET. below Washington St.

LABOR NEWS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL BOSTON, MASS. 96

James Wignall, head of the English Longshoremen's Union, was given a rousing reception by the trades unionists of this city in Wells Memorial Hall.

The distinguished visitor was escorted to the platform by Secretary-Treasurer Dennis D. Driscoll, of the State Branch, American Federation of Labor. Among those present were Mrs. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan and Miss Gertrude Barnum, of the Woman's Label League; Secretary Henry Abrahams, of the Central Labor Union; ex-Alderman Fred J. Kneeland, of Painters' Union No. 11; Vice-President Philip H. Sweet, of the State Branch, A. F. of L., John Witzel, international organizer of the Tobacco Workers' Union; ex-President James R. Crozier, of the State Branch, A. F. of L.; and Peter W. Collins, of Electrical Workers' Union No. 103.

After a short address by John Joyce, of Buffalo, national organizer of the longshoremen of this country, Vice-President Edmond Ward, of the Central Labor Union, introduced Mr. Wignall.

After the applause had subsided Mr. Wignall said that he had spent four of the happiest months of his life in this country.

Not Yet Satisfied.

"As the employers have the right to organize to obtain better results, so have the workers the same right to organize to improve their conditions, to not only receive better wages, but better homes and quicker and cheaper transit to and from their homes. We have no apology to make because we are trade unionists. We rejoice in the fact that we have been able to accomplish some little good, and we are not content with what we have accomplished, but are determined to continue our struggle until the workers have a greater share of that wealth which they through their labor produce. Trades unionism is a more vital force to-day than it ever was."

Referring to the women toilers in Great Britain, he said: "We have emancipated at least two-thirds of the women workers of our country. We have better sanitary conditions, healthier workshops, more effective factory inspection, but, unfortunately, we cannot get our girls as sufficiently interested in their welfare, to be such ardent trades unionists, as I have found the girls of this country."

Regarding the "open shop," he said: "We know something of the open shop in England. We have been ten years fighting it under the name of 'free labor.' Don't be frightened by the bugaboo of the open shop. It will come and it will go. Let it only infuse into you more grit and spirit, more of that heroic devotion which has guided you in the past."

After the meeting Mr. Wignall held a reception, and was bidden God-speed on his homeward voyage, which he begins to-day. Mrs. Wignall, who accompanied her husband, was the guest at a theatre party.

PICKETING BILL TO-NIGHT.

Trades unionists will be present in large numbers at to-night's hearing on the picketing bill in room No. 220, State House. Nearly every union in the city has elected delegates to attend and speak in favor of the bill.

IRONWORKERS' UNION.

Business Agent William Pope's report was acted favorably upon by Ironworkers' Union No. 7.

The meeting was addressed by Julius Friedman, of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America, on the cap makers' strike in New York.

ENGRAVERS' BALL TO-NIGHT.

Photo Engravers' Union No. 3 holds its third annual ball to-night in Odd Fellows' Hall. There will be a concert from 8 till 9 o'clock, when dancing will commence.

E. J. Finnigan will be chief marshal and Walter Holeran floor director. The list of aids includes James E. Hammond, Stephen H. Weller, John King, Robert Wilson, Joseph J. Donovan, Charles Guyette, John Maguire, Joseph J. Downey and Charles H. Allen.

LABOR NOTES.

Secretary Henry Abrahams, of the Central Labor Union, acknowledges the receipt of $3.75 from Stationary Engineers' Union No. 16, for the Fall River textile workers.

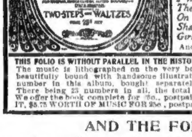
WAS ALL RUN DOWN.

Takes Quinona, and is Now Well.

Thomas Raftery, 7 Warwick St., Roxbury dist., Boston, says: "I was

THOMAS RAFTERY, BOSTON.
Another Made Well by Quinona.

all run down and suffering from loss of appetite for over three months. After using but one bottle of Quinona my appetite returned and my tired-out feeling disappeared, and I am now strong and well." J. G. Parker, 65 Green St., Charlestown, Mass., says: "Quinona cured me of grippe and bronchitis after doctors and cod liver oil failed to help me. It built up my whole system, made me gain in weight, gave me an appetite and brought restful sleep." John H. Welchlin, Electrician, Hotel Somerset, Boston, says: "My stomach was in such a bad condition I could not eat without distress. After taking two bottles of Quinona I can now eat anything without any bad effect." In Quinona has been discovered a sure cure for all forms of nervousness, stomach troubles and sleeplessness. It quickly builds up the whole system, purifies the blood, creates an appetite and drives away every bit of that dragged-out feeling—you will find Quinona the very thing your system needs. All druggists sell Quinona. $1.00 for large bottle. For free medical advice write The Quinona Co., 1 Hartford St., Boston.



SHEET MUSIC

SMART SET… —DANCE ALBUM— JUST OUT! JUST OUT! GREATEST BOOK OF ITS KIND EVER PUBLISHED Contains 24 Hits by such world-famous writers as Cole & Johnson, A. Baldwin Sloane, R. R. Henry, etc. 25c. POSTPAID

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF THE SMART SET DANCE ALBUM

Big Indian Chief
Egypt
Welcome as the Flowers in May
When Harvest Moon is Shining on River
I Want to Be a Soldier
The Banana Man
On Lalawana's Shore
Shame On You
Girl With the Changeable Eyes
And 14 Other Equally Popular Hits.

THIS FOLIO IS WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF DANCE ALBUMS. The music is lithographed on the very best quality of paper, beautifully bound with handsome illustrated title cover. Each number in this album, bought separately, would cost 25c. There being 23 numbers in all, the total cost would be $5.75. We offer the book complete for 25c., postpaid. JUST THINK OF IT, $5.75 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 25c., postpaid. Mail orders filled. 25c. POSTPAID

AND THE FOLLOWING most popular vocal and instrumental successes of the season, that sell regularly at 50c. and 60c. per copy:

Our Price Is 17c Per Copy or Any 3 for 50 Cents Postpaid

Send two cents for our complete catalogue containing all the popular vocal and instrumental music published.

Vocal.

Longing for You (latest and greatest success by writer of "Blue Bell").
When the Harvest Moon Is Shining on the River (big song hit from the Dockstader Minstrels).
I Am Going to Leave You (by writer of "Goodby, My Lady Love").
I Am Trying So Hard to Forget You (by Chas. K. Harris, writer of "I'm Wearing My Heart Away for You").
Go On and Coax Me (Harry Von Tilzer's latest and greatest success).
Palace of Silver and Gold (by composer of "The Mansion of Aching Hearts").
When the Frost Is on the Pumpkins, Maggie, Dear (by composer of "When the Harvest Days Are Over").
A Little Boy Called Taps.
Please Come and Play in My Yard.
Billy (the cyclone hit).
Has Your Mother Any More at Home Like You?
Sylvia.
The Face in the Firelight.
I've Got My Eyes on You-oo-oo.
There's a Dark Man Coming with a Bundle (Lew Dockstader's big hit).
You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May.
Violets, Sweet Violets.
Meet Me in St. Louis, Louis.
In Alabama.
Somebody's Waiting for Me.
I've Got a Feelin' for You.
'Way Down East Among the Shady Maple Trees.

Vocal.

Albany (sung by May Irwin).
A Kiss for Each Day in the Week (from "The Runaways").
Come, Take a Trip in My Airship.
Why Don't They Play With Me?
We're Out for a Jolly, Good Time.
It's You.
Shame on You (Lew Dockstader's big hit.)
I Want to Be a Soldier.
Sunday Morning When the Church Bells Ring.
Down Where the Suwanee River Flows.
Alexander.
Under the Anheuser Busch.
Tell Me That Beautiful Story.
My Love I Dare Not Tell (song hit from "The Medal and the Maid").
Just an Old Sweetheart of Mine.
Blue Bell.
Goodby, Sis (by writer of "Blue Bell").
Goodby, Little Girl, Goodby.
Where the Mocking Birds Were Singing.
The Man With the Ladder and the Hose (great fireman song).
You're the Flower of My Heart, Sweet Adeline.
Any Rags.
Don't Cry, Katy Dear.
Goodby, My Lady Love.
When the Sunset Turns the Ocean's Blue to Gold.
Good Night, Beloved, Good Night.
The Girl Who Cares for Me (by writer of "Goodby, Little Girl, Goodby").
When the Bees Are in the Hive.
Mamma's Boy.
Your Dad Gave His Life for His Country.

Instrumental.

A TRIP TO NIAGARA MARCH (ONE OF THE PRETTIEST MARCHES PUBLISHED; OVER 50,000 COPIES SOLD UP TO DATE).
A Sprig of Shillalah (by composer of "A Bit o' Blarney").
Princess Royal Schottische.
Love and Kisses Caprice.
A String of Pearls (pretty teaching piece).
Circus Parade (E. T. Paull's latest success).
Anona (by Mabel McKinley; vocal or instrumental).
Falling Leaves Intermezzo.
College Life March.
Violets and Roses (flower song).
Uncle Sammy March (vocal or instrumental).
Star of the Sea (vocal or instrumental).
Laces and Graces (by composer of "Cozy Corner").
Buds and Blossoms Waltz.
Gondolier.
A Pompeian Rose (beautiful set of waltzes).
Sifted Sweetness Waltz.
Handsome Harry (two step).
Polly Prim March.
Dream of Madrid Waltzes.
Roaming in the Gloaming (reverie).
Apple Blossoms.
An Afternoon Tea (a beautiful love poem).
Love's Whisper (an idyl).
Our Director March.
Love's Greeting Gavotte (By Chas. D. Blake).

REMIT IN DRAFT OR MONEY ORDER ON NEW YORK OR IN STAMPS.

AMERICAN MUSIC LIBRARY
1789 BROADWAY . . . NEW YORK CITY

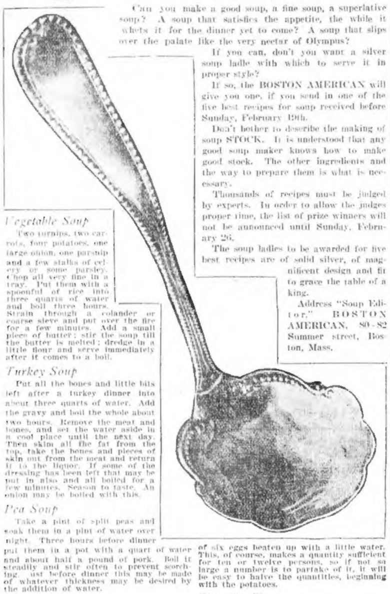
To the Women of New England: Do you want to know the very latest fashions? Do you want to know how to prepare the most delicious dishes? Do you want to read the latest stories? Do you want to know the opinions of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Winifred Black, Mrs. John A. Logan, Julia Ward Howe and, in fact, all prominent American women on the most vital topics of the day? In brief, do you want to keep up with the times in all things pertaining to all women? THEN READ THIS PAGE, FOR HERE YOU WILL FIND ALL OF IT.

Splashes from the Soup Tureen

SOUP!

Sounds simple enough, doesn't it?

BUT!—How many good dinners have been spoiled by a bad soup at the start, and how many bad dinners saved by a good one?



Can you make a good soup, a fine soup, a superlative soup? A soup that satisfies the appetite, the while it whets it for the dinner yet to come? A soup that slips over the palate like the very nectar of Olympus?

If you can, don't you want a silver soup ladle with which to serve it in proper style?

If so, the BOSTON AMERICAN will give you one, if you send in one of the five best recipes for soup received before Sunday, February 19th.

Don't bother to describe the making of soup STOCK. It is understood that any good soup maker knows how to make good stock. The other ingredients and the way to prepare them is what is necessary.

Thousands of recipes must be judged by experts. In order to allow the judges proper time, the list of prize winners will not be announced until Sunday, February 26.

The soup ladles to be awarded for five best recipes are of solid silver, of magnificent design and fit to grace the table of a king.

Address "Soup Editor," BOSTON AMERICAN, 80-82 Summer street, Boston, Mass.

Vegetable Soup

Two turnips, two carrots, four potatoes, one large onion, one parsnip and a few stalks of celery or some parsley. Chop all very fine in a tray. Put them with a spoonful of rice into three quarts of water and boil three hours. Strain through a colander or coarse sieve and put over the fire for a few minutes. Add a small piece of butter; stir the soup till the butter is melted; dredge in a little flour and serve immediately after it comes to a boil.

Turkey Soup

Put all the bones and little bits left after a turkey dinner into about three quarts of water. Add the gravy and boil the whole about two hours. Remove the meat and bones, and set the water aside in a cool place until the next day. Then skim all the fat from the top, take the bones and pieces of skin out from the meat and return it to the liquor. If some of the dressing has been left that may be put in also and all boiled for a few minutes. Season to taste. An onion may be boiled with this.

Pea Soup

Take a pint of split peas and soak them in a pint of water over night. Three hours before dinner put them in a pot with a quart of water and about half a pound of pork. Boil it steadily and stir often to prevent scorching. Just before dinner this may be made of whatever thickness may be desired by the addition of water.

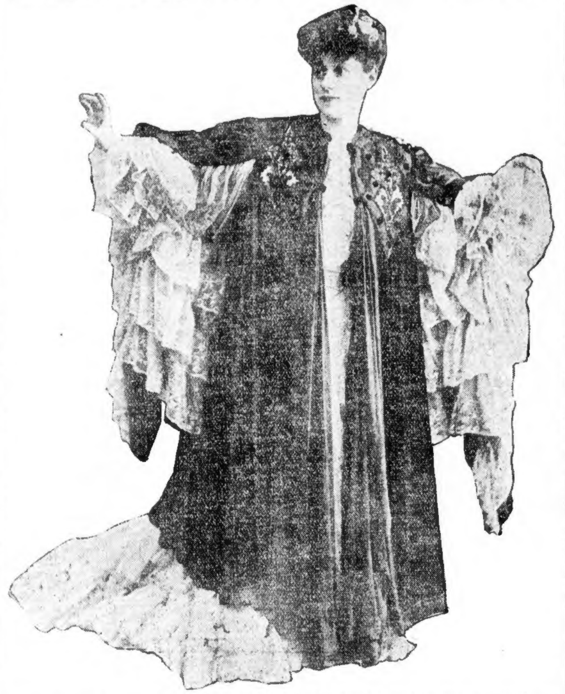
Puree of Potatoes

There are innumerable recipes for puree a la Jackson, but the best, begin with baking the potatoes—say a dozen of them, of fair size. When done take out the inside, put in a saucepan with two or three ounces of butter, mix together thoroughly, season with salt and pepper, and moisten with about a quart of white stock, either of poultry or of veal. Press through a sieve, put back on the fire, and as soon as it begins to boil add a quart of cream. Heat, but without boiling, and stir in the yolks of six eggs beaten up with a little water. This, of course, makes a quantity sufficient for ten or twelve persons, so if not so large a number is to partake of it, it will be easy to halve the quantities, beginning with the potatoes.

Clam Bouillon

Wash and clean the shells of 100 clams and boil until they open their shells. Take out and drain in a colander and extract from the shells. Mix with one quart of the liquor two quarts of rich milk, a few whole peppercorns, some blades of mace and a handful of the leaves of sweet marjoram finely minced; then add the clams, and boil for an hour. Add one-half pound of butter made into little dumplings with flour and one pint of grated bread crumbs. Let boil fifteen minutes, then pour the bouillon off, leaving the clams in kettle. Serve hot.

NEWEST BALL WRAP OF MUSLIN DE SOIE



THIS stunning ball wrap is fast coming into favor. It has reached Boston and New York simultaneously, and is direct from a leading designer of Paris.

The material is black muslin de soie, and the garment is made extremely full both front and back.

The contrast between the black silk silk and the long sleeves of Venetian point lace, which fairly flow from generous slashes under the arms, is most striking.

The collar is cut on a severe line, and the only trimmings used are either medallions or plastrons of white lace. The garment is cut extremely long.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Nothing on This Round Earth Surpasses the Grandeur of the Grand Canyon of Arizona

GRAND CANYON ARIZONA.

AFTER the final shaping of each sun
And sphere and planet by God's hand was done,
The splendid remnants into space He hurled,
And lo! this marvel for a wondering world.

IF you are seeking for old palaces and a sight of royalty, go across seas; but if you want grandeur for the eye, elixir for the lungs and a novel experience for the mind, come here.

Nothing anywhere on the round earth can be found to surpass, if to equal, this scene in majestic and wonderful beauty.

One day from San Francisco, three from Chicago, four from New York, and you find yourself in a world as new and remarkable as some dream vision might provide.

Seven thousand eight hundred feet above sea level you stand in a forest of pine trees and on the edge of a canyon fourteen miles wide, more than a mile deep and two hundred miles long.

So far below that the eye only catches at intervals a yellow thread in the crimson seam of the rocks runs the Colorado River, 200 feet wide, 30 feet deep, and with a velocity of fifteen miles an hour.

But you are not thinking of the river as you look across this canyon; you are overcome, blinded, awed, sartled by the splendor of color and the magnificence of design in which nature has indulged herself. You see castles, forts, cathedrals, battleships, tents, columns, minarets, palaces and the ruins of Carthage, Rome and Ninevah all before you, and in colors no canvas would dare display and no artist dare reproduce.

There are cities in crimson, long lines of Arab tents in gray, temples and cathedrals in salmon pink, and forts in sullen red and brown.

There is every conceivable form fashioned in rocks, of seven different geological varieties and as many varying colors. It is like an excavated city of the Gods of Olympus. No language can describe or words convey what the Grand Canyon of Arizona is like.

And as you look you will mentally thank God that this superb expanse of grandeur is owned by the Government, and therefore safe from the desecration of commercialism. No gigantic advertisements of glue, pills or tonics can ever blast the vision or enrage the soul of the beholder.

No axe of greed can cause the downfall of one of the splendid pine trees which lend beauty and health to this Government reservation.

God created this wonder spot; the Government reserves it and man may enjoy it. Private enterprise has done and will do many commendable things for the delight and comfort of visitors, but it is properly handicapped from any possibility of despoiling nature for personal gain.

At present the adventurous and hardy tourists descend the canyon on mule back to the river—a ride of seven hours down zigzag trails, over precipitousbz bz By and by an inclined railway will give safer and swifter privileges to all visitors to view this marvel of creation from the bottom up as well as from the top down.

Looking upon the drawn faces and limping forms of several women who returned from this all-day equestrian trip down the trail and back again, I felt satisfied to wait for the construction of the not yet proposed railway before seeing the wonders of the rushing river at the bottom of the canyon.

The Hopi Indians, attired in scarlet blankets, lend another touch of vivid and picturesque beauty to the scene.

Among this tribe—one of the most peaceful and industrious in America—a skilled artist has been discovered, and her remarkable designs in pottery are b[illegible] coming world-wide in fame. "Nampy[illegible] is a full-blooded squaw, and lived on [illegible] Indian reservation in East Arizona [illegible] induced to come here and ply her a[illegible] the Curio building. Here now, with[illegible] husband, children and grandchildren[illegible] spends her days, fashioning wonder[illegible] pots, pitchers and vases out of Arizona clay, decorating them with the symbols of her clan and baking them in an "oven" dug in the earth and heated by fagots.

Nampye's son-in-law (the handsomest Indian I ever saw) is a skilful builder and carpenter, while his young brother weaves rugs and sashes of odd design. It is interesting and gratifying to find a tribe of Indians where the male members are satisfied to perform their share of labor. One who beholds this Hopi family in all its branches here will not think the Indian race liable to extinction.

Babies abound. I saw Nampye at work fashioning a vase with her own baby of two years on one knee and her grandchild, a year younger, on the other, while children and grandchildren of various ages romped and shouted near.

Watching their antics one realizes how little race or color or environment influences the sports of childhood. Infanthood makes all the world kin.

Much is written and said of the Yosemite Valley, Yellowstone Park and the Garden of the Gods. All three could be tossed into the Grand Canyon of Arizona and fill only a crevice of its crimson abyss, so monstrous is this rent in nature's breast.

Whatever else you have seen of the wonders of the earth, do not believe you have seen the most wonderful of nature's exhibitions until you have stood on the rim of the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Dorothy Dix Says Baby Often Causes Dulness of Married Life

DOROTHY DIX.

MARRIED life is dull because there is too much nursery in it.

The French have a proverb that says, in effect, that some women are all mothers, and other women are all wives.

The American woman is the most devoted mother and the least devoted wife in the world.

After the first baby comes the average woman never thinks of her husband as anything but a machine, thoughtfully provided by Providence for providing Baby with laces and frills and furbelows and for paying Baby's doctors' bills.

He has no claims on her that she recognizes, if they conflict with Baby's.

He has no rights in his own house that she respects, if they interfere with Baby's privileges.

He has no tastes that she thinks of gratifying, if they infringe on Baby's whims.

He is not only a dethroned monarch in her home and heart—he is exiled.

She used to dress up for him for an evening, because he admired her in pretty frocks. She gives it up because Baby pulls at her chiffons.

She used to try to entertain him and they spent cosey and chummy evenings together in the library. She gives that up to go and sit in the nursery to watch a lobster-colored infant sleep.

She used to go out with her husband to the theatre, but he gives up asking her because she interrupts the most thrilling scene on the stage to wonder if Baby hasn't gotten uncovered.

She has but one subject of interest—and that is Baby. She has but one topic of conversation—and that is Baby. And she gets so dull and unattractive that it is no wonder her own husband tires of her.

For men do not take fatherhood as strenuously as women take motherhood.

No matter how proud a man is of his first born, or how devoted he is to it, he still maintains his sanity.

Notwithstanding the fact that he is a father, he still takes an interest in the every-day affairs of life. He still enjoys his old pleasures and his old amusements, and he would like the Baby to be an agreeable annex to life, instead of the whole of it.

But his wife won't let him. She establishes a sterilized, baby-food atmosphere in the home that is intolerably irksome and wearisome to a man.

He can't smoke in his own house because tobacco smoke is bad for the Baby. He can't invite his friends in because they might wake up Baby. He has even no wife, because his wife is nothing but a nurse.

And because a man is going to find freedom and amusement and entertainment away from home if he doesn't find it in it, the husband begins going out of evenings for the first time since he was married.

Statistics show that the very first estrangement between husband and wife—the first drifting apart—almost invariably takes place during the first few months of motherhood, when a woman is so absorbed in her baby that she leaves a lonely husband to take care of himself.

Now, I am not saying one word against motherhood. The woman who raises up a fine family of children has done the greatest work on earth. Nor am I saying anything against a mother's devotion. It cannot be too strong, too wide or too deep; but it ought to be tempered with a little common sense.

A woman has no right to sacrifice a husband to her children.

She has no right to run a house to please a baby, instead of the man who furnishes the money to support it.

She has no right to let her love for her children swallow up her love for her husband.

Yet there are plenty of women who lavish all their tenderness, their sweet flatteries and their cajoleries upon their children, and save none for their husbands.

There are even homes in which no food is allowed upon the table but the cereal messes suitable for children to eat.

Is it any wonder that the men who live in such homes and have such wives find married life dull?

Whenever a man calls his wife "mother" it is an indictment of her, because it means that she has failed as a wife.

A great many beautiful and idiotic things have been said about a mother's devotion to her children, and inspiring pictures have been drawn of mothers sitting beside little cots holding little hands while children drifted off into dreamland.

But there is another side to the picture.

While a woman is holding the hand of a child while it goes to sleep—which it could do better without her—some other woman is generally holding her husband's hand.

DOROTHY DIX.

Boston American's Daily Short Story

Love's Last Laugh

IT was only a question of weeks, possibly months. You will guess, if you read a little way, and the details of the matter are of small concern to the world.

Still, Jack Morleigh was far from thinking that Pansy was as good as his, although he had reached her heart, as he thought, a long way.

Like most of his gender in such cases, he revelled for a while in the placid belief that when the time came she would be his for the asking. The shock of disillusion came when he offered his hand.

Her prompt rejection gave him a new point of view in regard to women, but it did not hint for a moment that the cause was lost.

"It's the old story," he told himself. "I was too sure." The incident stirred his sporting blood and made him resolve to win her by playing a stronger game.

In due season there came a second proposal, and a third came in quick order. Each met with a definite negative.

Upon the second sally Pansy bestowed a charitable smile and remarked: "Please, Jack, don't be silly."

The next time he tried it she was not so patient. "You seem determined to spoil our Summer," she said, as though she were accusing him of a black conspiracy. "Really, if you persist, there is nothing for mamma and I but to go abroad at once. Have you any idea how rude you are?"

One of the tasks a man soon tires of is fruitless proposing. Romance and reality have known many noble exceptions.

Morleigh was not cut out for a seat in their hall of fame. He answered her last question too brusquely, of course, but love and hate are never waiting upon one another.

"Have you any idea what a heartless flirt you are?" were his words. It was Pansy's cue for tears, and she took it copiously, making the while a hurried exist, or rather an entrance through the French window.

Morleigh remained standing on the veranda a moment, and, thanks to his changing point of view, took new heart.

He began to pat himself for his keen penetration.

"Those tears are all right," he said, gleefully. "I'll have another go."

The day came, and he looked in at "Elmwood," but the maid, with blighting alacrity, announced that Miss Arkwright was not in.

As she said it a man's laugh that he knew well and detested plagued his ear. It came loudly, aggressively, it seemed to him, from the dining room.

"Even that silly ape would not sit and guffaw to himself," he reasoned. "Of course she's with him."

Despite the new eyes with which he had begun to survey womankind, the outlook seemed serious, even hopeless. He climbed into his trap and drove down the avenue of elms, convinced that he was cast for the role of one who had loved and lost.

"And that bounder wins! By Jove! It isn't right at all! What in thunder does she see in him?" and more of this tenor until he drove into his own stable yard and threw the reins to his man.

A fine grove of firs at the east end of his place was bordered by a lane high hedged with holly. On its other side stretched the level pasture lands that belonged to Pansy's mother.

The lane wound its way to the seashore and Jack was often seen there in the days that followed with a trio of dogs frolicking about him.

It was remarkable how often he took those dogs for exercise and a bath since the day that the maid said Pansy was not in and he heard the ape laughing in her drawing room.

Usually he kept an eye cocked over the Arkwright hedge—one had to be pretty tall for that—in the hope of seeing her, for it was in that field she sauntered now and then, when the cows were feeding somewhere else.

Had he looked to-day, as usual, he would have saved Pansy a big fright, but their engagement would not have been announced so soon.

The cowman was the primary cause. He did not see her in that field, of course, when he opened the gate and let in the cattle; but the cows saw Pansy and straightway approached to make her acquaintance.

This happened at about the moment that Pansy heard the bark of Jack's dogs, and knew that the master was near at hand.

The gray noses and swishing tails came nearer and nearer and she pressed closer to the hedge, moving along with the noisy dogs on the other side. She could see him now and again through a narrow opening in the hedge, and it was good to know that he was there.

Presently one of the bold Jerseys was walking beside her, and her tail almost brushed her back. This was her cue to call for help, even upon a man who had bored her with silly proposals.

"Jack," she cried.

He started, and caught a glimpse of her blue skirts between the hedge rifts.

"Jack!" came her voice again. "I am—I am at home to-day. Won't you look in—jump in—over the hedge—quick—I've something to tell you."

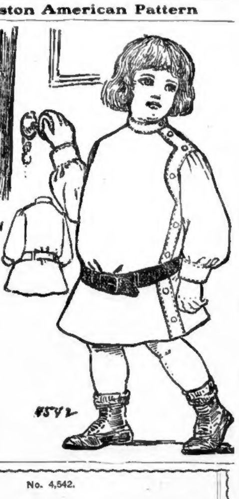
It was an impossible leap, but there are more things than locksmiths that love laughs at. One is a holly hedge when the man is determined, and is not afraid of torn clothes and a scratched face.

The dogs managed to dash through with him, pell-mell, and had a fine chase after the Jersey, who took to her heels at this rude interruption of her friendly tete-a-tete with the maid.

Somehow their engagement was understood from that moment, and he did not have to bore her by proposing. So you were right in guessing from the way Pansy carried on at the outset that it was only a matter of time—and golden opportunity.

Hearst's Boston American Pattern

Child's Russian Dress



No. 4,542—There is nothing that has stood the test of time so well as the Russian blouse for children. Winter and Summer it is equally popular, and deservedly so, for no other garment so well combines practicability and durability with style. It is becoming and easily laundered and any innovation from the regular style is appreciated by mothers and youngsters. In the original model shown here the closing is on the shoulder and under the arm, and as the fastening is made to a facing a left front is not required. The dress is composed of front and back, sleeve, facing, belt and collar, and one may readily see it is the acme of simplicity. A pretty development would be in plain, colored material, using a facing of contrasting goods, or making it of one material and piping the facing with white. The closing is effected by buttons and buttonholes, and the belt may be of patent leather or of the material. The dress is suitable for wee folks of either sex.

Sizes—**2, 3, 4, 5** and **6** years.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN will mail the above pattern upon receipt of **10** cents, to cover cost of handling, etc.

All orders should be addressed to HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN DEPT., P. O. Box 230, Boston, Mass.

No. 4,542.

SIZE..

NAME..

ADDRESS..

Monday Night at the Theatres

Viola Allen Warmly Welcomed in "The Winter's Tale" at the Hollis

Is Supported by Fine Company and Gives Splendid Presentation.

By Henry L. Merritt.

Viola Allen has given to the stage a very beautiful presentation of Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." The said presentation was on view at the Hollis last night and was witnessed with enjoyment by an audience that left scarcely standing room even for those who went late.

It is safe to say that not very many of those there last night had ever seen a performance of "The Winter's Tale" before. It is not often attempted. Mary Anderson gave it, at the same theatre, I believe, something like fourteen years ago, but the last previous presentation before that was somewhere back in the dark ages. All the more honor to Miss Allen, for the play is not one that would appeal to every female star. Even playing both Hermione and Perdita, which Mary Anderson was the first to do, does not keep for her the centre of the stage more than a fraction of the time.

But no star could ask for more effective moment than that which is provided in the statue scene, which concludes the play, to send the audience away with a pleasant memory of the actress who plays the queen. Even though the effect is largely pictorial, it tells, and the awakening to life is as gracious an episode as ever made a climax.

This is not the time to discuss Shakespeare, but did it ever occur to you what an odd play "The Winter's Tale" really is? It starts out with all the elemental devices of a tragedy and holds to them for half the play. Then it turns to comedy, and comedy of as charming a vein as is "Twelfth Night." And you do not realize, unless you see the play acted, how cleverly this is contrived. Every tear is wiped away, and except for the memory of poor little Mamillius, there is naught but happiness when the final curtain falls.

Miss Allen has chosen to follow in the path first marked out by Mary Anderson, and appear both as Hermione and as Perdita. He performance is one that will not fail to charm her admirers. The roles are well within her powers and she gives them the kinship which belong to a mother and a daughter, while marking the points of difference very gracefully. When you go away from the theatre you hardly know in which character you have liked her best, although until she had appeared as the awakened statue of Hermione, her Perdita had found the warmest corner in your heart. Her Perdita is a charming and delightful impersonation, full of the joy of life and youth, blooming like the flowers she strews. You do not blame Florizel for his willingness to throw one side a throne for her. She is a very sprite, graceful and winning.

Her Hermione possesses grace and charm. Her reading is excellent, and in the scene in which she is accused by her husband she plays with dignity, force and sincerity. She honestly deserved all the applause she received, and, to her eternal credit be it recorded, she would not take a call. Time and again the curtain rose as the audience kept on applauding, but each time it found Hermione stretched prone where she had fallen upon the floor.

You cannot help liking her Perdita. She runs on like a dryad with the wings of a butterfly, and what a dance she does with Florizel. It is as pretty a thing as you ever saw. Her Hermione is a matron, but her Perdita is a girl, a girl who has not learned and has not been told the very typification of innocence.

And now for some of the others. First, there is Henry Jewett. He plays Leontes. You may have seen him as John Storm in "The Christian," and he has appeared here in other plays, too. You will think nice things about him after you have seen him in "The Winter's Tale." He acts with strength and power, and he acts all the time. He has one long scene, in which he sits perfectly quiet while Hermione urges her case. After you have been once to see Miss Allen, you want to go again to study Jewett's face in this scene. The more you observe his work the more highly you regard it. In this role he is one of the most imposing figures that ever walked the boards, but there is more to him than lies in his appearance. He gives you the impression of reserve force.

It is a pleasant thing to see Miss Allen's father in her company. He plays the old shepherd who passes as the father of Perdita, and plays him well. Boyd Putnam, who used to be with the old Museum stock, is the Polixenes, and is dignified and sincere. James Young is admirable as Florizel, and plays up to Miss Allen finely in his scenes with Perdita. Frank Vernon is excellent as Camillo. His reading is a joy to listen to. Zeffie Tilbury, as Paulina, is another who reads well. Sidney Bracy is amusing as the clown, and Frank Betterton is a good Autolycus. Excellent work is done by the others of the long cast.

Miss Allen's manager has given the play a very handsome production. If you have never seen "The Winter's Tale" acted, you had better do so now. There is no telling when any one will do it again.

"The Winter's Tale" will be repeated at every performance this week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon and evening of next week. The other evenings will be given over to "Twelfth Night."

SARONY PHOTO

Viola Allen, who appeared last night as Hermione and Perdita in "The Winter's Tale."

"The Lost Boy" Makes Hit at Globe

Edward Blondell and a Clever Company Keep Audience Laughing.

Edward Blondell appears in his own musical farce, "The Lost Boy," this week at the Globe Theatre, and those who saw the opening performance last evening went away far merrier than when they came, for they had enjoyed a production which, if it was lacking in well-defined plots, was full of mirth and melody, with clever actors in the leading parts and a chorus of bright and pretty girls.

Mr. Blondell played the title role of "The Lost Boy," Reuben Plum, and every line of his part was punctuated with a hearty laugh from the audience. In one of the funniest make-ups imaginable he gets into all sorts of ludicrous predicaments, and his unique comedy is ably supported by those other popular fun-makers, Joe Fields, as Professor Kookamel, and Sam Shannon as Doctor Forplats.

There are many good songs in the course of the two acts, and the musical honors go largely to Miss Julia West, whose pretty voice and vivacity of manner make her at once a favorite. As Lola, the girl with whom Reuben Plum falls in love, she furnishes her full share of the evening's fun. Miss Elsie Currier also contributes some sweet singing, and the numerous solos of Jack Reidy add much to the sparkle and swing of the production.

The cast is a large one, and there are no weak spots in it. Every role is very creditably filled, and the chorus is exceedingly able and well drilled in a number of pleasing ensembles, especially noteworthy being "Russians and Japanese," a military spectacle, in which a score of handsome young women make a lightning change of costume from that of the Czar's soldiers to the fighters of the Mikado. The scenery is brilliant, and the comedy goes with a dash from start to finish.

Next week Kellar, the world-famous magician, is the attraction at the Globe.

Boston Theatre.

That most cheery play, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," entered upon its third and last week last night at the Boston Theatre. The big playhouse was crowded, and laughter and applause ruled throughout the evening. No one can see "Mrs. Wiggs" without feeling lighter in spirit for so doing. The play breathes the very essence of optimism, and it is so well given that none of the savor is lost. Mrs. Madge Carr Cook in the title role is just such a person as one would imagine Mrs. Wiggs to be, and the presentation of the play is very enjoyable. Next week "Quincy Adams Sawyer" comes again to the Boston.

Majestic Theatre.

Wright Lorimer, in "The Shepherd King," began his eleventh and last week in Boston last night at the Majestic Theatre. The theatre has been filled at every performance lately, and last evening there was just as much enthusiasm as on the opening night. On Thursday afternoon Mr. Lorimer will give a special performance of "The Man o' Airlie," for the benefit of the Franklin Square House for Working Girls. The entire receipts will go to form a fund for the help of working girls temporarily out of work. There will be much interest in seeing Mr. Lorimer in this role. Next week De Wolf Hopper will come to the Majestic with his big revival of "Wang."

Dockstader and His Company Give Merry Minstrel Show at Tremont

Old-Time Features and Gorgeous Spectacular Effects Make a Hit.

By J. Frank Davis.

If old Ponce de Leon could have formed a co-partnership with Lew Dockstader, history would have been written differently, for Lew Dockstader has found the fountain of perpetual youth.

It is not more than two or three years short of twenty that he was singing "How I Love My Teacher," and heading his own minstrel company here in Boston. They used to fill the theatre in those days, just as they filled the Tremont last evening, when he began a fortnight's engagement with five rows of people filling the standing room places.

Lew Dockstader was original then. His humor has lost nothing in the filtering of the years. It may be mellowed a little by time, shorn of some of its loudness, smoothed out by seasons of ripe experience—but to-day it is as unctuous as ever. The great audience last night laughed itself into hysterics at his witticisms, just as it used to laugh when he wriggled about in his misfit dress suit and told of the experiences in his Sunday school. And, by the way, in his monologue, he still clings to the misfit clothes. He wouldn't feel at home in anything else, probably.

The new monologue of Dockstader is a work of art. Fully half of it is delivered from the car of a flying machine, suspended high up over the stage, while by an ingenious picture machine arrangement the cities of the land seem to pass beneath. With a searchlight and a telescope focussed on the earth, Dockstader, as the car stops from time to time, views the scenes below him and passes out comments to his audience.

"Ah," he says, "there's Nantucket. It has been ice-elated for nine days. I must get in touch with Captain Wilkes of the Macinaw."

A "wireless" telegraph machine begins to spark in the car. "What is this?" says Dockstader. "He has landed in Nantucket with five copies of the Ladies' Home Journal, 263 New York, New Haven & Hartford timetables, a gallon of wood alcohol and two pints of Scotch whiskey, ordered by Judge Emmons to be opened before 11 o'clock."

"Oh, my," he cries, as the airship (the euphonious name of which, by the way, is the "Tommyrot II.,") halts over Boston. "There is Jim Donovan. He is trying to clean the streets with hot air. If that would do it Boston would have the cleanest streets in the world."

The clouds roll by, and the cities and towns slip under, and by and by there comes a tornado, and Dockstader is blown out of the airship and comes tumbling down. Just here an ingenious transfer to a biograph picture shows his tumble, his resuscitation—and then he walks on to the stage to take his place in the scene, with a combination of moving picture and reality that is one of the brightest things of the sort anyone has invented for the stage. And the scene becomes a monologue on political conditions that is typically Dockstaderian.

"I am always interested in politics," he said, "and I was glad, so glad to read in the papers the other day that Henry Gassaway Davis, that good and noble man who was our candidate for Vice-President—that Henry Gassaway Davis had had his letter of acceptance explained to him."

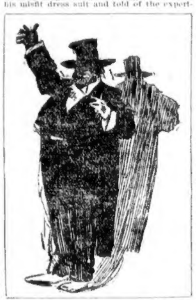
This is no attempt to detract from Dockstader's ability to win more standing room audiences by telling all the funny things he says and discounting his show, but rather to whet the appetite with a few of the tidbits.

The whole show is bright and up-to-date—altogether as good a minstrel show as has struck Boston of late years. There are an even forty comedians, vocalists, musicians and dancers, and for three solid hours they work hard to amuse—and succeed during two hours and fifty-five minutes of the time. The other five minutes is intermission.

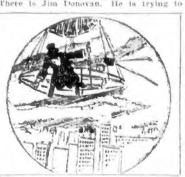
Lew Dockstader is not the only star. There is Carroll Johnson, whose voice is getting old, but whose legs are not a day over twenty. As he dances more than he sings age does not wither nor time decay. And there is Neil O'Brien, who is a funnier darkey than any real darkey ever was. And there are Leighton and Leighton, and William McDonald, whose voice runs down into the cellar, and Manuel Romain, whose tenor goes up into the flies, and Martin Von Bergon, and Gra F. Weller, and John King, and Harry A. Ellis, and a lot of others known more or less in minstrelsy.

The innovations do not extend, as they did a few years ago, to fancy costumes and white faces in the first part. Everybody is in blackface—as he should be in a minstrel show—from the first curtain to the last, which falls on a very pretty transformation scene.

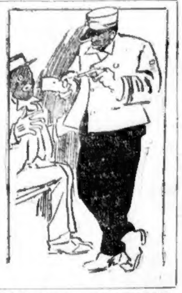
Lew Dockstader isn't on the stage all the time. We wish he was. But when he is, the audience laughs and is exceeding glad. He is as refreshing as Lillian Russell, and for the same reason. He has learned how to remain young. Or perhaps it is that he has not learned how to grow old.



Lew indulges in poetical reminiscences.



Dockstader's wonderful trip over Boston.



Mr. Neil Johnson punching transfers.

Attractive Features at Keith's

There is a young man named Rice, a clown acrobat, who does a series of tumbling stunts at Keith's this week that is one of the best and most laughable acts seen on the vaudeville stage in Boston in a long, long while. Apparently boneless is this Rice. The ease and grace with which he gets himself mixed up with tables and chairs, with carpets and hats, and with almost anything that happens to be in his way; the seemingly impossible falls and tumbles that he takes in his unctuous manner, always coming up with a smile on his face, without a scratch and eager for more, were almost marvellous, if it were not so ludicrous. Rice set his audience into gales of laughter last night and scored one of the big hits of the bill. Rice is ably assisted by his partner, Prevost.

But Rice and Prevost are only two of the good things provided this week for the patrons of Keith's. A better assortment of acts and a better lot of clever vaudevillians putting them on have not been shown in Boston in many moons. It would be hard to pick out a headliner. There are Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drey. The Drews always have a pretty little playlet to present. It is always well staged and, needless to say, well acted.

Julian D. Eltinge, the Boston boy who was seen here a few weeks ago as a member of the "Shop Girls" company at the Park, makes his debut in vaudeville. He is seen in his well-known female impersonations. He sings well, dances gracefully and seems thoroughly at home in his new act. He was enthusiastically received by the big audience. The Tenbrookes and Lambert have a laughable sketch entitled "Prof. Schmalz's Academy" that serves well to show off the musical abilities of this trio and especially of the last-named to the best advantage.

Ernest Hogan, the original "real coon" in vaudeville, has many imitators now. But Hogan is Hogan, and his singing of negro songs is done in a way that is all his own. Adelaide Hermann, widow of "Hermann the Great," is making her first appearance in Boston in five years. She has improved her mastery of the art of magic and sleight of hand and gives a finished and mystifying performance.

Lively Melodrama at the Grand

Beautiful scenic effects and handsome costumes are the features of "Escaped from the Harem," the melodrama at the Grand Opera House this week. From Broadway, New York, with its brilliantly lighted cafes and handsome women, to the sacred precincts of the harem of a prince of Siam the audience is carried through the startling situations, hairbreadth escapes and thrilling episodes of the four-act plot. Some idea of the desperate predicaments in which the characters find themselves is gained from the colloquy in the third act between the heroine and Captain Clawbonny, who combines heroics with low comedy.

"You cannot get the key of the gate without killing the slave," exclaims the heroine.

"That's nothing," he replies.

"Bang!" sounds the flat of his broadsword on the slave's head, and they escape.

Previous to her entrance into the harem of Prince Agary, Mabel Page, the heroine, is the victim of many harrowing experiences, in which her blind sister, Florence, figures at the crucial moments. Charles Barton, a young officer of the United States Navy, the sweetheart of the heroine, always arrives at the opportune moment to save her from death or serious injury, and in the end they are married. But probably the most startling feature of the play is the introduction of a character named Shakespeare, a Persian prophet. With beard and flowing hair that makes him look like the pictures of the Bard of Avon, but incongruously attired in Oriental robes, he kept the gallery in a continuous whirl of merriment.

Good Show at Howard This Week

A bill made up of all star vaudeville acts, closing with the house burlesquers in "Frenzied Frolics," is presented at the Howard Theatre this week, and every act demands instant recognition.

The biggest hit of the program is scored by the Messenger Boys' Trio. They have a funny skit, which contains bright lines, amusing by-play and excellent singing. The lads are seen shaking dice, reading novels and doing other mirth-provoking stunts that are typical of the "trotters."

Kleist, the electrical musician, who is regarded one of the best entertainers in the country in his peculiar line, made good from the start with the gallery boys and others in the lower portion of the house.

Emil Hoch, Jane Elton and Company, in the bright comedietta, "Mlle. Ricel," was well done. Hathaway and Walton danced themselves into instant favor. Al Carleton, who is a big favorite at the house, made a bigger hit than ever with his breezy monologue.

The Fitzgibbon-McCoy trio presented a frisky farcelet, entitled "A Mischievous Brother." Bert Fitzgibbon provided the bulk of amusement in this act with his horseplay and facial contortions. Arthur Whitelaw, who is generally regarded as one of the best Irish comedians in vaudeville, had an entirely different monologue from the one he last gave in this city.

Park Theatre.

Annie Russell, in "Brother Jacques," began her second week last evening at the Park Theatre, and again won favor by her sweet and dainty performance. The charm of Annie Russell is a charm peculiar to herself, and it serves her in good stead in whatever play she appears. This is the last week of "Brother Jacques," as next week a new play by Israel Zangwill, entitled "Jinny the Carrier," will be given. It is the first play which Zangwill has written that has not been a dramatization of one of his novels, and its presentation at the Park will be its first on any stage.

Castle Square Theatre.

"The Sixth Commandment," a new play by Percy Seymour, was given its first Boston presentation yesterday at the Castle Square Theatre, and was received with approval by a large audience. The plot turns upon the experiences of a refined Russian woman who is supposed to have murdered the man who tortured her brother to death. Through a misunderstanding she becomes the tool of the Russian secret police, and is the central figure in a series of exciting situations.

Columbia Music Hall.

The Kentucky Belles began a return engagement at the Columbia Music Hall yesterday and were welcomed with every sign of favor. "Murphy's Masqueraders," with Reid and Gilbert in the chief roles, made a hit with the audience and kept it in a roar of laughter. The olio includes the Luigi brothers, Alcene and Hamilton, Terry, Elmer and company, and the Reliance Quartette.

Fine Vaudeville Bill at the Empire

As the first week under its new name, the Empire Theatre serves a rare entertainment. There is mingled the proper amount of humor, just enough of the classic, a dash of ordinary nonsense and some bits of instruction.

It would be hard to guess what would be placed as the headliners of the show. There is Charles Leonard Fletcher, impersonator of authors and public men; John T. Kelly, who has a humor all his own; Elsie Janis, who has been heard from before; Simon and Paris, something new; Mme. Slapoffsky and Henriette de Serris, producers of bas reliefs in marble and bronze; Cooper and Robinson, Hamilton's dogs and the Jackson family.

The list looked good and is really good. For instance, Charles Leonard Fletcher, with his makeup stand in front of him, rattles off impersonations of famous authors, actors and public men. His effort as Sir Charles Warren's dipsomaniac in the delirium tremens scene that ended in death was as shudderingly realistic as the English actor ever made it.

Simon and Paris have a dog with them that is the limit for canines. He is an equal part of the show. This dog takes his part in the acrobatic turns with all the precision of a trained athlete. One of the men has a way of turning about his apparently jointless arms in a manner that is as fascinating as it is agonizing. John T. Kelly, who is an Irish comedian, presents himself as "Senator McPhee," a part into which he throws all the Irish humor there is in him, and that is a limitless quantity. He is supported by a good company.

Little Elsie Janis had a severe cold, but she never mentioned it and plugged through her brilliant bits of impersonation as though she were not suffering. She was recalled several times. Miss Janis is a prime Boston favorite.

Boston Musical Notes and News

Interest among Boston musical folk is rapidly increasing in the two concerts by Franz von Vecsey, the phenomenal boy violinist, in Symphony Hall this evening and Saturday afternoon. According to little Franz's mother, who is with him on his tour, the boy learned the tremendous Beethoven concerto for violin in less than eight days. His favorite composer is Bach, with Beethoven next. Unlike most geniuses, little Von Vecsey is said to have a perfect balance of mind, is apt with his studies, has a gift for mathematics and the languages and has never known nervousness arising from lack of self-confidence.

Silvio Risegari, pianist, will make his first public appearance in Boston at Jordan Hall on Thursday evening, February 16, at 8:15. Risegari was born in Italy, where his musical education was begun. In Boston he studied piano and composition for six years with Clayton Johns, and later at Vienna his work was continued with Leschetizky.

Lovers of high-class organ music have an opportunity to hear it beautifully produced from a fine instrument by a skilled performer, every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, when George E. Whiting gives a recital preceeding the regular evening service in the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Harrison avenue and Concord street.

The programs are varied and interesting and each recital is a musical treat in itself.

Miss Hedwig Schroeder, daughter of the 'cellist, Alwin Schroeder, will make her debut as a pianist on Monday evening, at the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, with the Kneisel quartet.

Colonial Theatre.

William Faversham, in "Letty," began last night his second and last week at the Colonial Theatre. The audience, as has been the case at every performance was large and keenly appreciative. Pinero's play has aroused a great deal of interest here, and is an admirable example of his skill as a playwright. It holds the attention entirely, and the characters are extremely clever studies. Next week, Sir Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore will appear at the Colonial, presenting "David Garrick" on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the Washington's Birthday matinee; and "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" on Thursday and Friday, and at both Saturday performances.

Bowdoin Square Theatre.

"The Man o' War's Man," a naval melodrama, was given by the stock company at the Bowdoin Square Theatre yesterday, and made a decided hit with the patrons of this house. It is full of excitement, and introduces American naval officers and sailors, with a couple of Spanish officers as the villains.

Lyceum Theatre.

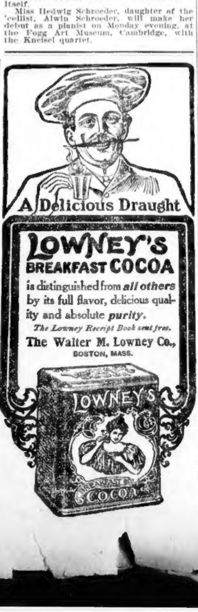
The Dainty Duchess Burlesquers appeared at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday, beginning a week's engagement. They gave a good show and were heartily applauded. "Who's a Liar" and "A Day at the Seashore" are the titles of the burlesques which were given, and they went with snap and ginger. The olio includes Charles Robinson, the Leonards, Gray and Graham, and a number of others.

Palace Theatre.

The good old Rentz Santley company is furnishing the show at the Palace Theatre this week, and is giving one that pleases from start to finish. An extravaganza, entitled "Looping the World," is the principal feature of thee ntertainment, and the olio includes Ernest and Clara Rackett, Hawthorne and Burt, Cliff Farrell, the Bijou Comedy Four and other clever people.

Austin & Stone's Museum.

There was a big attendance all day yesterday at Austin & Stone's Museum, and the show was regarded as one of the most interesting as well as one of the most entertaining of the season. The features include Old Zip, Billy Wells, the D'Alvines, Raymond and Sartonia, Mabel Hilton and De Forrest's dog and monkey circus.


A Delicious Draught
LOWNEY'S BREAKFAST COCOA
is distinguished from all others by its full flavor, delicious quality and absolute purity.
The Lowney Receipt Book sent free.
The Walter M. Lowney Co., BOSTON, MASS.

AMUSEMENTS.

TREMONT THEATRE
TWO WEEKS ONLY
MATINEE TOMORROW
LEW DOCKSTADER
And His Great MINSTRELS
The Largest and Best Minstrel Organization in the World
Carroll Johnson Neil O'Brien
65—PEOPLE IN ALL—65
Ev'gs at 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2
Holiday Matinee Washington's Birthday
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27,
Reappearance of
MR. E. S. WILLARD
—IN—
"THE BRIGHTER SIDE"
Being a translation by Louis N. Parker of "La Chatelaine," by Alfred Capus.
MARCH 6—LAST WEEK: Mon., Tues. and Wed. Evs. and Wed. Mat., "CAPTAIN SWIFT," by C. Haddon Chambers; Thurs., "THE MIDDLEMAN," by Henry Arthur Jones; Fri., "THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY," by J. M. Barrie; Sat. Mat., "DAVID GARRICK," by T. W. Robertson; Sat. Eve., "TOM PINCH," by Charles Dickens.
Seats Ready Next Monday.

EMPIRE THEATRE
FORMERLY BOSTON MUSIC HALL
Twice Daily, Every Seat Reserved. Doors Open at 1 and 7 P. M.
Magnificent New Entrance, 415 Washington St., Now Open.
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
JOHN T. KELLY & CO. Famous Weber-Fields Irish Comedian.
HENRIETTE de SERRIS Bronze and Marble Bas Reliefs.
MME. SLAPOFFSKI Noted English Prima Donna.
ELSIE JANIS America's Greatest Mimic.
CHARLES LEONARD FLETCHER In New Character Impersonations.
THE JACKSON FAMILY Best of Trick Bicycling Troupes.
SIMON & PARIS Latest European Importation.
COOPER & ROBINSON Clever Colored Comedians.
HAMILTON'S DOGS Will Amuse the Children.
VITAGRAPH And Other Features.
ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE

JORDAN HALL Feb. 16, 8:15
PIANO RECITAL
RISEGARI
Tickets $1.50 and $1.00. The Mason & Hamlin Piano.

TO-NIGHT at 8:15 and Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 18, at 2:30
SYMPHONY HALL
FRANZ VON VECSEY
The Marvelous Young Violinist.
Tickets 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.00

PALACE
Rentz Santley Burlesquers
GRAND SMOKING CONCERTS
Prices—10—20—25.
TELEPHONE 2150 HAYMARKET.

AMUSEMENTS.

Majestic THEATRE Mats. Wed-Sat
Grand Farewell Week!
93d Performance To-Night at 7:45
MR. Wright Lorimer
And His Own Company in
THE Shepherd King
Special Matinee, Thurs. Feb. 16
MR. WRIGHT LORIMER
And His Company in
THE MAN O' AIRLIE
Benefit Franklin Sq. House
Next Week—A Real Holiday Attraction
De Wolf Hopper
In WANG. That's All!
Secure Seats Now.

KEITH
Has the Biggest and Most Complete Vaudeville Bill of the Winter This Week. Read the List:
Rice & Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. Drew,
Mme. Herrmann, Julian Eltinge,
Ernest Hogan, Herr Troba,
Tenbrooks & Lambert, Chas. Littlefield,
Stavordale Quintet, Brothers Lutz,
The Edgertons, Rostino & Stevens,
Dick Lynch, Acker & Gilday,
New List Biograph Pictures
Coming—ALBERT CHEVALIER.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
MATINEE TODAY
Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 2
ESCAPED FROM THE HAREM
Evenings at 8
See Empress, the Elephant.
Eve'gs 20c, 30c, 50c, 75c. Mats 20c, 30c, 50c. Next Week—E. L. Snader in "Hearts Adrift." Extra Mat. Wed., Washington's Birthday

HOWARD TODAY till 11 P. M.
Marco Twins, Hoch-Elton Co., Fitzgibbon-McCoy Trio, Musical Kleist, Geo. R. Alexander, Messenger Boys' Trio, Arthur Whitelaw, Hathaway and Walton, Al Carleton and other varietyists. Our frivolous forty in the new burletta, "A Frenzied Frolic." Hear "Mary Wise" and "Susie Smithers."

COLUMBIA
"KENTUCKY BELLES"
SMOKING ALLOWED
DAILY MATS.

GLOBE Eveg's 25-50-75-1.00 Barg. Mat. Wed. 25-50
MR. EDWARD BLONDELL 50 Others In the Latest Funniest Musical Comedy Success THE LOST BOY
Next Week—KELLAR—Seats Now
EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT, 25-50c CONCERT

CASTLE SQ. THEATRE Tel. Tre. 5.
Daily—2 and 8 P. M.
Prices 15, 25, 35, 50, 75
THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT
NEXT WEEK—"LITTLE EM'LY."

BOWDOIN SQUARE THEATRE
Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 8.
The Man o' War's Man
Any Seat in the House 25c.
NEXT WEEK—"Lost in New York."

AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON THEATRE
LAWRENCE McCARTY....Lessee and Mgr.
High-Class Attractions at Fair Prices.
25-35-50-75 ALL ORCHESTRA 1.00
LAST 5 DAYS
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
COME EARLY AND HAVE A GOOD TIME
THE BRIGHTEST SHOW IN TOWN
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH
WITH
The Original Company
The Laughing Success of the Year
Get Your Tickets Now
Last Matinees Tomorrow and Sat.
NEXT WEEK
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
Tickets Now on Sale for WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

PARK THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Mgrs.
Evngs. 8:15, Mats. Sat. only 2:15
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
For the Last Six Times
ANNIE RUSSELL
in Brother Jacques
Next Week, Seat Sale Today
Miss Russell in
Israel Zangwill's New Play
Jinny the Carrier

HOLLIS ST. THEATRE
Isaac B. Rich......Proprietor and Manager
TWO WEEKS ONLY
VIOLA ALLEN
This Week—Every Evening at 8.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2
"THE WINTER'S TALE"
Feb. 20—Last Week, "TWELFTH NIGHT" and "THE WINTER'S TALE."

COLONIAL THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees and Mgrs.
LAST WEEK.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
—IN—
"LETTY"
An original drama in Four Acts and an epilogue by Arthur W. Pinero.
Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
Reg[illegible] Colonial Theatre Prices.
1.50, 1, 7[illegible] 25. All Seats Reserved
Beginning Monday, Feb. 20
Sir Charles Wyndham—Miss Mary Moore in Repertoire
Seat Sale Today at 8 A. M.

AUSTIN & STONE'S MUSEUM
Scollay Square..... Admission 10c
ZIP Barnum's Original WHAT IS IT
De Forest Dog Circus
Billy Wells Jim Irwin
The Dalvines
and other novelties in Curio Hall. Two stage shows nearly every hour from 10 to 10 by two great companies.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN
WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST
80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, FEBRUARY 14, 1905.

AS TO PAID CIRCULATION

Much against our inclination, we were recently compelled to correct certain statements for a number of Boston newspapers "As to Circulation." We believe that we at least convinced the public at large about comparative circulations. We have not observed any violent refutation of our statements. Two Boston papers corrected their figures. We have just heard with pain that one of the other papers has sent out a confidential letter to advertisers, characterizing as malicious the **BOSTON AMERICAN'S** editorial urging the Legislature to add to the Penal Code of Massachusetts a section making false circulation statements a misdemeanor. We have also heard faint echoes about paid circulation and returns.

UP TO FEBRUARY 14TH, 1905 (TO-DAY), NO PAID CIRCULATION STATEMENT HAD EVER BEEN MADE BY A BOSTON NEWSPAPER. The "Boston Herald," in its famous, but regretted, "As to Circulation" statement, said:

> "It (the Boston Herald) frankly admits it does not sell 200,000 copies of the Sunday Herald a week, and it asserts positively, without a shadow of a fear of successful contradiction, that no other Boston Sunday newspaper is selling 200,000 copies a Sunday, any and all claims to the contrary notwithstanding."

The first statement of the "Boston Herald," although humorous, was unnecessary. The second statement was not true. The paid circulation of **HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN** is more than 200,000, both Daily and Sunday, and an affidavit to this effect is appended to this editorial.

And now about returns: All of the Boston newspapers, except the "Journal," which is only occasionally heard of, are returnable. That is, the dealers are permitted to send back to the newspaper offices the unsold copies. The percentage of returns should not be very large on any newspaper, first, because it is expensive to print papers for which no payment is received, and, second, because the retail dealers themselves object to large returns, as they get no compensation for handling such papers.

We believe that the percentage of returns of the **BOSTON AMERICAN** is **LESS** than that of any other Boston newspaper, which fact can be readily ascertained by the advertisers appointing a committee to examine the books and cash receipts of all of the Boston newspapers.

Of course, a paper like the "Traveler," with less than 40,000 circulation, would not have as large a number of returns as the **AMERICAN** with a circulation of **MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A MILLION**, although we feel we are not unjust in asserting that the percentage of returns on the "Traveler" is more than double the percentage of returns on the **BOSTON AMERICAN.**

Affidavit of Paid Circulation:

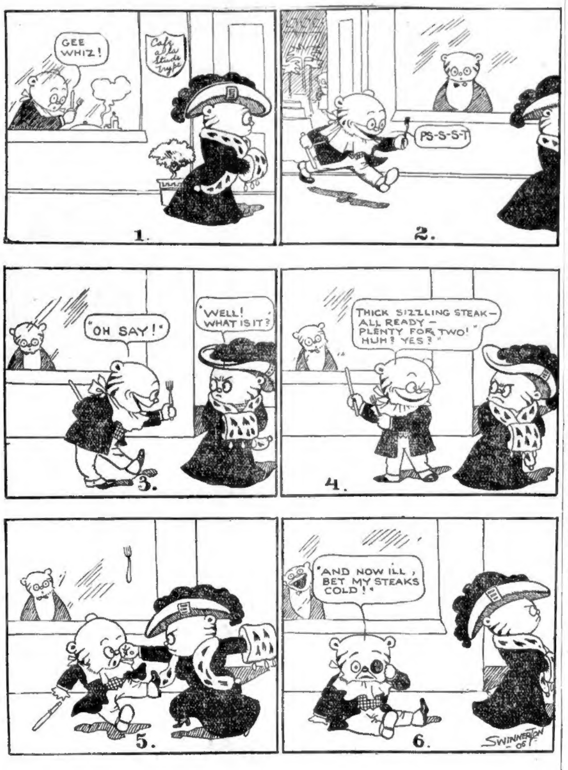
F. H. Van Gelder, Circulation Manager of **HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN**, deposes and says that he has read the statement in the Boston Herald to the effect that no Boston Sunday paper is selling 200,000 copies a Sunday, and avers that such statement is not true, as the net paid circulation of the **SUNDAY BOSTON AMERICAN** is more than 200,000, and has averaged more than 200,000 per Sunday for the month of January, to which month the statement of the Boston Herald refers. And he further avers that the daily paid circulation of the afternoon **BOSTON AMERICAN** is also more than 200,000 per day; and further states and asserts that he means by paid circulation the number of papers actually sold to voluntary readers, after all return papers, spoiled, waste papers used for sampling, exchanges, files and any other similar purpose have been deducted.

F. H. VAN GELDER,
Circulation Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of February, A. D. 1905.
SAMUEL PUTNAM,
Notary Public.

MR. JACK

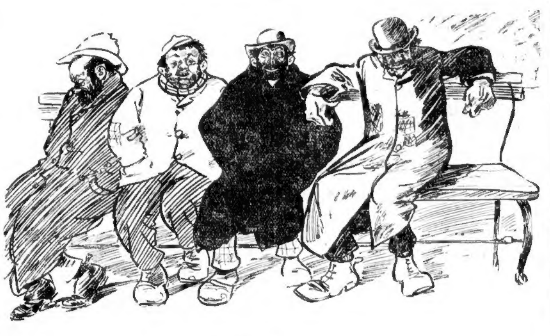
Copyright, 1905, by American-Journal-Examiner.


GEE WHIZ!
Cafe a la Stude Tryke
1.
PS-S-S-T
2.
"OH SAY!"
"WELL! WHAT IS IT?"
3.
THICK SIZZLING STEAK— ALL READY— PLENTY FOR TWO! HUH? YES?"
4.
5.
"AND NOW ILL, BET MY STEAKS COLD!"
6.
SWINNERTON -05

He Had to Dine Alone After All

THINGS YOU SOMETIMES SEE

Copyright, 1905, by American-Journal-Examiner.



The Simple Life

Effects of the Crisis in Russian Affairs

By Benjamin Franklin Trueblood, LL.D.

Secretary of American Peace Society and International Peace Congress.

To characterize the present condition of Russia in a single phrase, I should say that she is in the birth throes of popular constitutional government. Whether this will take the form of a constitutional monarchy or a republic, or group of republics, depends very much upon the interaction of forces, the ultimate results of which it is very difficult to definitely prophesy.

The old oligarchic bureaucratic order is trying hard to maintain itself. This order has been and still is powerfully supported by the national ecclesiastical system, which has conceived its duty to be to dominate, not only the political institutions of the country, but also the conscience, the intellectual life and the conduct of the people. This has made Russia not only a despotic power within, but one of relentless aggression toward all her weaker neighbors.

It is well known that Nicholas II. is in many respects liberal and opposed to many phases of the old order, but his wishes have been largely thwarted by the fact that he has to work through the oligarchic bureaucratic organization which has hitherto held Russia in an iron grip. It is this fact that makes the Czar seem to us Western people such an inconsistent sovereign.

On the other hand, the movement for intellectual and political freedom in Russia has been spreading and strengthening itself in recent years with extraordinary rapidity. No great country has ever had so many prominent men and women to exile for conscience sake as Russia has to-day.

The Russian people as a whole are essentially a liberty, order and peace-loving people, and when they get their voice, Russia will speedily take its place among the foremost liberal countries of the world.

The rising tide of determination among the people of practically all ranks to secure their rights and liberties and to have a share in the government gets, with every successive wave, nearer and nearer to the throne. The gain has been very great within the last five or six years.

The government has been compelled to abolish the system of Siberian exile for political offences. It has been compelled also, in name at least, to proclaim religious liberty throughout the empire.

The recent Sempstve Congress has advanced the reform movement many stages. The failure in the East of the Russian arms, hitherto supposed to be invincible, has shown the inherent tendency of militarism ultimately to break down of its own weight, and has thus made it possible for the people to express themselves with greater boldness and greater assurance.

The recent strike, with all the bloody horrors by which it has been attended, is only another proof of the increasing volume of the popular reform movement. The government has been compelled to promise the workingmen a careful consideration of their grievances and of their interests. Though the demonstrations have been repressed, the government can never again assume its former haughty and insolent bearing toward the masses.

It has long seemed to me after careful consideration of the various conflicting tendencies in Russia, that one of two things is certain to occur at a comparatively early date; either the government will yield to the increasing demand of the people for both religious and political liberty and a constitution be proclaimed somewhat after the type of the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain, or the popular movement will increase in its revolutionary aspects and ultimately result in something like the French revolution, which will forever destroy the monarchy and leave the nation open to development along purely republican lines.

If the former can be done, and the whole transformation made in a peaceful way, it will be much better on the whole for Russia. But it is certain that the country is a long way on the road to liberty and popular institutions and no reactionary forces can prevent the ultimate triumph of the movement through whatever sacrifices and disasters it may have to pass.

Concerning Bat Masterson

By James Montague

Bat Masterson has been made Deputy United States Marshal in New York. —*The Chicago News.*

AHA! Signor Mafia, with your entertaing way
Of stealing stealthily about, stilettoing your prey,
You do not know the person from the wild and woolly West,
Who always wears a forty-four beneath his buckskin vest.
The future of the dagger game seems much dissolved in doubt—
Bat Masterson will land you if you
Don't
Watch
Out.

Oh! Mister Counterfeiter, there is little chance of cheer
For you who find your fortune in the shoving of the queer;
A very different officer is coming after you
From the effete and Eastern kind that you aforetime knew.
You'll have to grow accustomed to a Kansas shooting bout,
Or Masterson will get you if you
Don't
Watch
Out.

Hi yi! you silken smugglers, who declare your worthless junk,
But quite omit to tell about the headlights in your trunk;
The Western way for such as you is load you full of lead—
You're easier arrested when you're very good and dead.
You'd better move to Russia, where you only get the knout,
For Masterson will get you if you
Don't
Watch
Out.

And, Messrs. Evildoers, with the manifest intent
Of planting any flim-flam game upon the Government;
The methods of detection in which you are fully versed
Will be supplanted by the rule that's briefly, "Fire first!"
You'd better shy the crooked trail and sweetly face about,
Or Masterson will get you if you
Don't
Watch
Out.

Little Editorials from the People

LUCK OR NO LUCK?

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Let us see about that. Webster says luck means "that which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness, and which is deemed casual." His second definition is "a favorable issue or combination of events; good fortune." And he furthermore says to be in luck is "to receive some good or to meet with some success in an unexpected manner, or as the result of circumstances beyond our control."

Now, on the basis of these definitions, will the editor say there is no such thing as luck? Will he affirm that no part of any man's success is due to a fortunate combination of circumstances or forces and influences beyond his control? Is the philosophy of success all summed up in the two sentences: "One man is better than another, and prospers. Another man is inferior to the other, and does not prosper."

If that is true, what a flattering unction it must be to the pride and self-complacency of the great Trust magnates which the magic pencil of Opper holds up to ridicule almost every day in the BOSTON AMERICAN. I wonder if there was no fortunate combination of circumstances, no favorable opportunities not created by them, no luck, in short, in these cases.

Will not the editor admit that there is some luck, Webster's luck, I mean, in the makeup of a good, strong and vigorous body, mind or will? Will he not allow that there is some misfortune in the makeup of hundreds and thousands of weak, diseased and deformed bodies, minds and wills? If he will not, I should like to have him go the rounds of the hospitals and asylums.

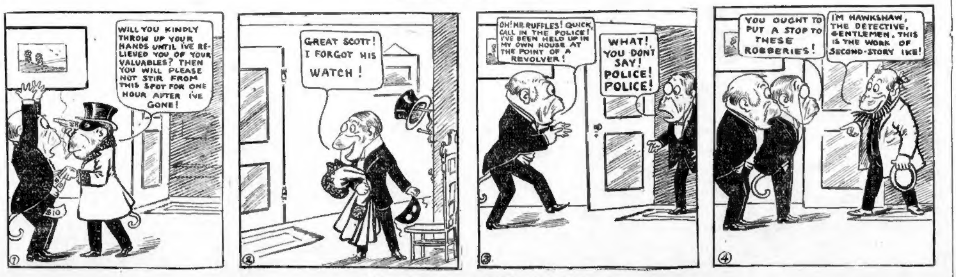
The gambler's case does not prove there is no luck. It merely enforces the lesson of the folly of trusting blindly and wholly to luck. Any man may have good luck, but he must not expect it nor wait for it. Any man may have poor luck, but he must not give way to discouragement and despair. For we cannot succeed wholly by good luck nor wholly fail through poor luck.

E. W. P.

Malden.

RUFFLES, THE MONK

Copyright, 1905, by American-Journal-Examiner.


WILL YOU KINDLY THROW UP YOUR HANDS UNTIL I'VE RELIEVED YOU OF YOUR VALUABLES? THEN YOU WILL PLEASE NOT STIR FROM THIS SPOT FOR ONE HOUR AFTER I'VE GONE!
$10
①
GREAT SCOTT! I FORGOT HIS WATCH!
②
OH! MR. RUFFLES! QUICK, CALL IN THE POLICE! I'VE BEEN HELD UP IN MY OWN HOUSE AT THE POINT OF A REVOLVER!
WHAT! YOU DON'T SAY! POLICE! POLICE!
③
YOU OUGHT TO PUT A STOP TO THESE ROBBERIES!
I'M HAWKSHAW, THE DETECTIVE, GENTLEMEN. THIS IS THE WORK OF SECOND-STORY IKE!
④

It's Too Bad He Forgot to Take the Watch